

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LIII.]

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### BIRTHS.

At "Rose Bank," Badulla, Province of Uva, Ceylon, on Friday, the 25th January, the wife of J. W. MODDER, Royal Siamese Forest Service, of a son.

On the 31st January, 1901, at No. 32, Broadway, Shanghai, the wife of J. D. C. ARTHUR, of a son.

On the 2nd February, 1901, at 115, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, the wife of C. GILBERT DAVIES, of a son.

At St. James, Singapore, on the 2nd February, the wife of CHARLES McARTHUR, of a daughter.

At Tanglin, on the 3rd February, the wife of Capt. R. K. MITTER, I. M. S., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

At the English Church, Nagasaki, Japan, on the 30th January, 1901, by the Rev. A. R. Fuller, JOHN JAMES, third son of the late William SHAW, Glasgow, to MARY KIER, only adopted child of the late Mrs. WHYTE, Roseneath, Scotland.

### DEATHS.

At "Praesmor," Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, suddenly, of pneumonia, on the 2nd February, 1901, Colonel PATRICK DUNCAN, in his 75th year.

At the General Hospital, Madras, of typhoid fever, on the 2nd February, NORBERT CASTEL PESTANA, Straits Student Assistant Surgeon, fourth son of J. C. PESTANA, aged 21 years.

On the 4th February, 1901, at No. 5, Nanking Road, Shanghai, FRANCIS CLAUDE HAMILTON DUNSFORD, aged 10 months.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 4th February, 1901, GEORGE KILGOUR, aged 33 years.

At Forest Lodge, Caine Road, on the 9th February, 1901, PAUL JORDAN, aged 49 years. Deeply regretted.

At No. 1, College Gardens, on the 11th February, SARAH RUSSELL, aged 61 years.

At Hongkong, on the 11th February, 1901, LEONARDIA MARIA, the beloved wife of A. M. R. DA CRUZ ROZA, aged 22 years.

### THE

## Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

### ARRIVALS OF MAIL.

The American mail of the 8th January arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, on the 9th February (32 days); and the French mail of the 11th January arrived, per M. M. steamer *Tonkin*, on the 13th February (33 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The *Moscow Gazette* this week urges the establishment of a permanent Russian administration in Manchuria.

Sheng Tsjen has been censured by the Empress Dowager because of the lack of railways to convey troops from the southern provinces to Hsianfu.

According to a Soochow despatch received in Shanghai, Governor Nieh Chi-kuei has been ordered to supersede H.E. Lo Feng-lu as Chinese Ambassador in London.

H.E. Tao Mu, the new Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, arrived at Canton at about 4 p.m. on the 7th inst., after a journey of about three months and a half from Hsianfu.

The German ironclad division in Chinese waters will not return home for the present. The recruits who have been drilled for that squadron have started for China under Commander Berger.

Count von Walderssee, according to the *Universal Gazette*, has been lately preparing to leave Peking, and there is a doubt amongst the Chinese in that city whether the Count intends to go to Chinwangtao or to Kiaochow.

A telegram to *Le Courrier d'Haiphong*, dated Laokay, 2nd February, states that Fathers Vial, Gorostazu, and Kircher were starting for Yunnan on the following Monday, and the customs officials had recommenced work.

The *N.-C. Daily News* Peking correspondent telegraphed on the 6th inst.:—The Ministers have decided to demand the death of six officials who are still alive and the banishment of two others. Two who were in hiding in Peking have been arrested.

It is rumoured that the Indian Expeditionary Force will be on its way back to India in two months' time from now. There are indications that we shall see them on their journey toward the end of April, and the question is rousing interest already in military circles.

M. Doumer, Governor of French Indo-China, was a passenger by the last French mail passing through Singapore from China last week. M. Doumer is going to France in connection with the raising of a large sum of money for the development of railways in Indo-China.

The loot despatched to France from North China by General Frey, including gifts to the French Government and to public institutions in France, was during the past week being reshipped, in accordance with the decision of the Republican Government to restore the loot to China.

Our London correspondent telegraphed on the 11th inst. that it was reported that Li Hung-chang had stated that the relations between the Empress Dowager and the Emperor had never been more harmonious. The Empress Dowager had agreed to the necessity for modern reforms in China.

It was reported from London on the 8th inst. that the Powers were preparing a Note to China, in which they demanded an Imperial Decree condemning to death Prince Tuan and Lan, but that they would not oppose a commutation of the sentence by the Chinese Emperor.

The *N.-C. Daily News* reports that despatches have been received by the local mandarins at Shanghai from Hangchow, capital of Chekiang, notifying them that several of the murderers concerned in the massacre of missionaries at Chuchow in July last are known to have fled to Shanghai, and requesting that the local authorities help in arresting the criminals.

Among impending changes in the British Consular Service the *N.-C. Daily News* reports the return of Mr. Pelham Warren to his post at Hankow, Mr. E. H. Fraser going to Peking as Chinese Secretary; while Mr. L. C. Hopkins, who returned from home leave by the *Parramatta*, goes to Tientsin as Acting Consul-General, Mr. Campbell also going to Peking.

A strange report comes from Seoul to the effect that Belgium wants to make the most-favoured-nation clause retrospective in her new treaty with Corea. She is said to insist that whatever mining and railway concessions have been hitherto granted to other nationals, corresponding or equivalent concessions must be granted to her nationals if she endorses the treaty.

A letter from Ningpo, published in the *Universal Gazette*, says that on the 26th January some seventy marines from an Italian gunboat proceeded to the yamen of the Magistrate of Ning-hai Hsien and offered their assistance in exterminating the lawless characters of the neighbourhood. Accordingly on the 30th, the Magistrate sent 20 men of his own bodyguard to lead the Italians into a disturbed district north of the city, where some insurgents who have recently destroyed a mission chapel are still at large.

A large poster was put up at Chefoo on the 25th ult. by order of H.E. Yuan Shikai, Governor of Shantung. The contents were as follows:—1.—Pastors and priests are invited to return to their various stations. 2.—Magistrates are ordered to receive them and escort them from district to district. 3.—Should there in future be outbreaks against Christians similar to those of the past few months, the magistrates over the districts which are disturbed are to be cashiered. 4.—The magistrate who keeps his district peaceful for one year is to get a good mark; if he keeps it peaceful for three years, he is to be recommended for promotion. 5.—The gentry of the districts which remain peaceful for one year are to get a good mark; if peaceful for three years, they are to get a button. 6.—Goods looted must be restored; if not restored within a certain period the holders of them are to be treated as having received stolen property. 7.—Goods that cannot be restored must be paid for in money.



## LESSONS FROM HISTORY IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 11th February.)

It is difficult in the absence of definite information to form more than the most superficial judgment as to what is really the tendency of events in Northern China. There has always, even in the earliest days of our intercourse, existed in the empire a saving remnant of men who were anxious to do the best for their country, and who perceived the necessity of following in the path of free intercourse in the interests of China rather than of foreign states. Such a man was apparently LIU, one of the two Manchu Commissioners appointed by the Emperor TAO KWANG to negotiate the Treaty of Nanking; and such in the recent troubles has been the old Viceroy of Nanking, LIU KUNG-YI. Unfortunately such men have never been acceptable to either party, and in every case the individuals who have floated to the top have been those who were ready to make the wildest promises, and accept the most compromising conditions with the assured intention of repudiating the entirety as soon as the opportunity arrived. It was thus that in our early intercourse Sir JOHN DAVIS, our Chief Superintendent of Trade, was imposed on by KIYING, a fact the true significance of which was shown afterwards in KIYING's own Memorial to the Emperor, where he boasted of the game he had succeeded in playing on the "barbarian." It was thus that LI HUNG-CHANG played with the late Sir THOMAS WADE at Chefoo, when he persuaded the English Minister into sending his celebrated telegram, "War is averted"—as it proved to be, by the surrender of every point the Minister had been directed to settle. And it is thus, by the same man and by the same methods, the present dealings of the Powers with China in her infamy are being drawn out, in the hope that in the chapter of accidents a page may be yet turned over which will afford a safe retreat for all the chief actors in the outrage. In spite of the ever recurring blunder, it is the best sign of the present crisis that amongst the nation at large men are beginning to recognise the fact that in the first place it has become necessary for the continued existence of China that she should gain the goodwill of the chief Powers; and in the second that she can only do this by conforming to those broad general principles of mutual respect under which European states have had leisure to grow to greatness. The policy of seeking to divide her assiduous friends, which was the limit of Chinese statesmanship hitherto, has, as none know better than its chief exponent LI, broken down, but only after reducing the Empire to the verge of extinction. The Emperor himself, and the small band of statesmen whom he had gathered around him, had clearly perceived this fact, but with the strange hallucination which has been the guiding spirit of the foreign Powers in their intercourse with China, it was always to the other type of ministers that they preferred to turn. The ignoble lesson learnt by Captain ELLIOTT in 1839 has been repeated by each Minister in turn; each has refused to take example by the humiliation of his predecessor, only to learn that he in his turn had committed the same cardinal error of bargaining away substantive gains for airy and delusive promises. In the present negotiations for the return of the Court to Peking, there is an attempt at going over this old comedy; and though up to this England and Germany, as the Powers principally interested, have fairly suc-

ceeded in keeping clear of the old entanglements, there is already, we fear, some danger of a return to old conditions. A very evident attempt is being made, for instance, to barter off the return, as if it were something in the interest of the Powers for which a valuable payment might be expected; and though we do not at all suggest that the representatives of the Powers have taken so very evident a bait, no effort is being spared to find out the particular weakness of each in turn. On the other hand, with our eyes open our representatives are permitting themselves to be drawn into interminable discussions on subjects irrelevant to the main issue. The evacuation of Peking is a case in point, and the Chinese commissioners are seeking to barter off the evacuation as a condition of return. On the other hand, every statesman in China, including amongst others the Yangtze Viceroys, is well aware that unless the seat of government is brought back to some central point, and that quickly, the little authority that remains in the Empire will from the very nature of the case disappear. We are, in fact, in listening to these suggestions from the agents of an effete Court, really only hastening on the catastrophe, which they profess to dread, but are in reality intriguing for. In the eyes of the Empress Dowager, the restoration of China is a matter of perfect indifference, except as a means of her own return to the power of mischief, and the continued exclusion of the Emperor; and in order to gain this she is ready to make any sacrifice at the moment. It is not the first time in the history of foreign intercourse with China that the same game has been played. In January, 1849, there was no difficulty in concluding a truce with the Commissioner at Canton. Hongkong was to be ceded, an indemnity of \$6,000,000 was to be paid; for the future there was to be direct official intercourse on terms of equality, and trade was to be resumed in ten days. The British Superintendent Captain ELLIOTT, after praising the scrupulous good faith of the Chinese Commissioner, handed him back the substantial guarantee which he held in the possession of the Chuenpi Forts, commanding the city of Canton. The Chinese Commissioner had gained all he wanted, the Emperor was reported to have disapproved the cession, and the weary course had again to be gone over at the cost of a war. So much for our first attempt to negotiate when holding the trump card. Why try it again?

## "THE CHINESE WOLF AND EUROPEAN LAMB."

(Daily Press, 13th February.)

The French Government has decided to return to China the loot sent to France by General FREY, and our Indo-Chinese contemporaries are rejoicing to see the Republic take the lead in condemning, by this action, the "cruel and out-of-date custom" of pillaging captured towns and villages. That the example of France will be followed to any great extent we have strong doubts. Possibly some of the spoil which has passed into the hands of other foreign Governments may be returned, but the bulk which fell into the hands of individuals is now beyond recall. Many doubt the utility of restoring the loot, pointing out that much of what was taken will not return to the hands of those from whom it was taken. The Chinese Government alone will profit; the majority of those robbed, not at all. Dr. E. J. DILLON, the well-known correspondent, in an article in the January number of the *Contemporary Review* regards the mat-

ter from another point of view. He says:—"Looting has been generally condemned in England, and, I believe, partially on the Continent, and very strong language has been used in reprobating it. But why this practice should have been singled out from among so many others that are equally wrong or permissible, is one of those puzzles which are always bound up with questions of social morality." He instances the general commandeering of natives, irrespective of their work or rank, by ignorant soldiers to perform the most menial offices, and the general assumption by these soldiers of the absolute power of life and death over defenceless citizens, and asks if such acts be right, how can it be wrong to take the victims' property?

Those who wish to read a really humiliating comment on the influence of civilisation on warfare will find it in Dr. DILLON's article, *The Chinese Wolf and European Lamb*. Even if it has to be allowed that the writer's burning indignation carries him away, as is evidenced by the occasional excessive violence of his language, it cannot be denied that his facts, described in calm and unelaborate sentences, are calculated to excite a terrible revulsion of feeling. We will only quote one of the many stories—some of them are barely within the limits of what can be quoted, so fearful are they—to give a slight idea of what a careful observer saw of the work of the foreign troops in North China. "The first day after I had left Tientsin," says Dr. DILLON, "I was towed by untiring coolies through a land thickly studded over with what had once been human dwellings, but were now high-heaps of smouldering rubbish. Here and there a gorgeous door remained standing, one of the silent witnesses to the thriving community which had lived here and died. Many a sign-board and placard was still intact, and there was a touch of terrible humour in the singing-hall poster which I saw on the entrance to a maze of ruins, for it might have just been stuck up, so fresh and bright were its colours and illustrations. Beside the door sat a human form with leaden eyes bulging out from their orbits, and a few houses lower down loomed a large inscription: 'Perpetual peace.' We were traversing an improvised city of the dead. One dwelling, which had the appearance of wholeness, aroused my curiosity, and, utilizing the time afforded me by the snapping asunder of the tow-rope, I jumped ashore and entered it. It had been gutted. Everything within had been destroyed except in one room. There the stale remains of a frugal meal were still recognisable, but on the ground, beside two stools, lay the man and the woman who would have shared it. They were horribly slashed up; three chopsticks lay at their feet. In the courtyard was a little child, its hair done up in four plaits, interwoven with red ribbon, its head crusted with black clotted blood; and shrouded by a swarm of flies. Nor was this by any means the only scene of its kind. And yet throughout this weird necropolis there had lately been heard the sounds of laughter and weeping, the lisping of innocent children, the articulate joy of mothers and fathers! In the twinkling of an eye it had all been transformed, and fathers, sons, daughters, and mothers now lay hidden in the mould, covered with matting, buried in the rubbish or floating down the river. A wave of death and desolation had swept over the land, washing away the vestiges of Chinese culture. Men, women, boys, girls, and babes in arms had been shot, stabbed, and



"hewn to bits in this labyrinth of streets, "and now, on both banks of the river, "reigned the peace described by Tacitus. "In the trees of the deserted tea gardens and "in the great weeping willows by the way "no solitary song-bird relieved the eerie "silence; the bats alone flitted about in the "dusky air, and ungainly carrion birds "circled around with funereal clang of "wings."

Truly, as Dr. DILLON says, it is not "sickly sentimentality" that marks the attitude of European culture-bearers towards China. The future historian will find it difficult, he says elsewhere, to explain how it came about that the free Christian peoples, whose generous blood boiled with indignation against the high-handed action of the British in South Africa, were at the very same time enthusiastic in their praise of the "good work done" by the brave troops in China. A little comfort can be derived from the fact that Dr. DILLON found the British troops giving quarter and tending Chinese wounded, but he does not exonerate the Sikhs from some of the worst crimes committed in a long and shameful list against the credit of the Allies. We shall probably hear more about the conduct of the foreign troops in China. Enquiries are talked of. They are not superfluous if any value is attached by the various governments to the good name of their armies.

### EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 9th February.)

The correspondence which has been proceeding in these columns and in those of our senior evening contemporary during the past few days has shown that the subject of educational facilities in Hongkong is one which has a real interest for residents here. The discussion has been freely contributed to by English and Chinese alike, and the standpoints adopted have been various. There is a general agreement, however, among the English writers that a school for European children is a most urgent necessity for this colony, and that as long as we are without it Hongkong will labour under a most serious disadvantage, compared even with much less important ports in China. We think that our Chinese correspondents have rather mistaken the point at issue, or perhaps they have been led astray by the more injudicious among those who urge the necessity of a school or schools for Europeans alone. Several of the Chinese who have contributed letters on the subject have expressed no little indignation at the suggestion that the morals of the European boys are contaminated by association at school with Chinese. "Contamination," of course, is a strong word and likely to hurt the feelings of those against whose fellow-countrymen it is employed. The idea intended to be conveyed should be put differently. We may with justice ask our Chinese readers who have taken an interest in the question whether it is not a fact that the Chinese boy does not develop more quickly than at least his English school-fellow, whether he is not more "grown up," as the expression is, for his age. The majority of English parents would refuse to send their sons to school in France or Italy for precisely the same reason, that they do not consider it for the benefit of these sons that they should be thrown in direct and intimate contact with those who, though perhaps no older, are more advanced physically. It is no artificial race distinction

which influences them—such of them as are devoid of idle prejudices—but merely a recognition of the fact that the Northern races reach maturity later than the Southern. There is nothing narrow-minded in such an attitude on the part of parents. Again it is urged, and we think with perfect justice, for it follows naturally from the previous objection, that the Chinese child is admitted to a fuller knowledge of domestic affairs which are kept from his less matured English schoolfellow, and that the latter on going to a mixed school is suddenly confronted with matters which he is not called upon to know. To a certain extent this is unavoidable in all schools the whole world over, but in the case of young boys it is more likely to follow here in a school of mixed races than at one where the natives are excluded. There should be some alternative for those who hold these views, based not on prejudice but on established facts, from sending their children against their convictions to a mixed school unless they can afford to send them away.

Apart, therefore, from the question as to how far co-education may tend to render inefficient the instruction of European children at existing institutions in the colony, parents have every right to ask that their demand for a purely European school shall receive attention. We need not assume that the demand will be ignored, that the Government will be hostile. The right course to adopt is to consolidate the forces of those who feel strongly on the subject and to present the petition for this necessity for the future welfare of Hongkong in the most effective manner possible. We have seen that there are a great number of European residents anxious to see something done, and willing to assist with funds if necessary. We believe that at the present moment certain influential persons are moving in the matter, and no doubt we shall hear the outcome of their activity before very long. As soon as anything is known publicly, those interested should at once support with all their weight the movement in favour of a better educational system in Hongkong. It is full time that the present reproach should be removed from the colony. The system of co-education has already been departed from in favour of the Chinese, who have schools of their own under Government support. The Europeans too have their rights in educational matters, which have hitherto been disregarded. When the Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria re-awakened the residents to the necessity of action in this matter, he laid all of us under an obligation to support him with all our strength; and the question is not one which can again be dropped.

(Daily Press, 13th February.)

We call our readers' attention to a letter appearing in another column under the heading "Educational Facilities in Hongkong," and we think that the suggestion there made will be welcomed by those interested in the improvement of education for European children in Hongkong. As we stated on Saturday, influential persons have been moving in the matter, and what is required is that the support given shall be thoroughly representative and of a nature to command respect. Any impression that the local authorities are hostile to the movement must be done away with. In fact, we should be surprised if it were not found that the contrary is true. But it is of necessity that the unofficial public should show how strong is its feeling in the matter. The petition, whatever form it may ultimately take, must bear the sup-

port of all those influential members of our community who wish to see the existing reproach removed from the name of Hongkong, that it has no means of educating efficiently the European children who are called on to live on the island and the neighbouring mainland. If a request ultimately be preferred to the Colonial Office at home, supported by the bulk of British and other European parents here, and, as we hope, backed by the recommendation of H. E. the Governor, the home authorities can hardly fail to see that the want complained of is a very genuine one. If any alteration of the system, however, be refused, the public will know the worst, and private enterprise must do the necessary work unaided. It is difficult to see what plea can be upheld against a general request for a school for European children alone. That of the undesirability of class-legislation will not hold good. The Chinese have their own schools. We learn that there are in the Colony 27 schools in which English is taught and 82 in which Chinese is taught. But none of these schools, of course, in which English is taught are debarred to the natives, who can thus go to their own schools or the mixed, whereas European children have only the mixed to which to go. This is the state of affairs which we wish to see remedied, with Government support, we trust; but if not, without it.

### HONGKONG'S GROWTH AND ACCOMMODATION.

(Daily Press, 12th February.)

It will be noted that in his report on Victoria Gaol in 1900 Captain Superintendent MAY has called attention to the insufficient gaol accommodation of the Colony and asked for early consideration to be given to the building of a new prison for convicts. The actual words of the report are worth quotation. Captain Superintendent MAY says:—"Five hundred and fourteen prisoners "can thus be confined on the separate system—the only satisfactory one—while 56 "more prisoners could be accommodated on "emergency by putting 5 prisoners in each "association cell. This gives a total capacity of 570 prisoners. The daily average "number of prisoners was last year 486, and "on occasions, by no means of emergency, "as many as 598 prisoners were confined at "one and the same time, while the numbers "for several weeks in the hottest weather "were over 570." The picture of an excessive number of prisoners for the legitimate capacity of the Gaol spending the hottest part of last year there is unpleasant for the Colony to contemplate, and it is to be hoped that the new report will receive prompt attention.

This failure of our prison accommodation to meet the calls made upon it once more brings out the point that Hongkong has far outgrown its existing buildings and institutions of a public character. This fact was tardily recognised in the case of the Law Courts and the Post Office. Consequently we are in the not very remote future to have Law Courts more worthy of the greatest port in the East, while the Post Office is at least to be improved, though we fear not to the extent to which it should. We have also at last a pier which when completed will have some pretensions to suitability to our great harbour, while we have learnt that the new Blake Pier is not to be the only addition to the wharves on the Praya, but is to be one of several similar constructions. Then there is the question of schools, now so much to the front, which can no longer be neglected. It would be easy to multiply instances, and refer to



the water-works of the Colony, more particularly on the Kowloon side, the problem of disposal of refuse, the Market difficulties, etc. But it is unnecessary to insist on facts that are patent. No one can honestly deny that Hongkong has of late years grown completely out of its former clothes, if we may so express it. This is to a certain extent satisfactory as a sign of prosperity, but to what does the prosperity tend if we are not to see the Colony improved and modernised with all convenient rapidity? There is no improvidence in spending money on public improvements, when we have so ample a surplus. We may quote once more the saying, which a correspondent recalled to our memory last month, of a former well-known unofficial member of our Legislative Council. "A surplus," he said, "is a mistake, Hongkong should always have a deficit." If this be not interpreted too literally, there is much sound sense in the remark. It is certainly ridiculous that we should continue year after year with absolutely inadequate and unworthy buildings, or worse still without any of a very necessary kind, while we have so much money in hand that we can afford to develop the New Territory, with no hope of return for a very long time to come, and yet see our surplus revenue mounting. A little more ostentation of our wealth would only be decent.

### CHINA'S OPPORTUNITY IN EDUCATION.

(Daily Press, 14th February.)

A few years ago a strong movement was made in connection with London University to have the system in vogue altered fundamentally by converting the merely examining body, without any coherence, into a regular teaching University, where students would have the immeasurable advantage of being able to enter into personal and friendly rivalry with their competitors. Although on the face of it the proposed change had almost everything to recommend it, it met with strong and lasting opposition, and it was only by the most persistent efforts on the part of its friends, amongst whom one of the most prominent was the late Member for the University, now Lord AVEBURY, that the Bill for the change was carried, so that London will in a short period have not only an examining board, but a real teaching University. It is curious to find exactly the same train of argument which led to the erection of a school for learning, instead of the barren examining board in London, made use of by a Chinese writer in the *Tung-wen Hu-pao* in connection with the decision of the Powers that examinations shall cease for a term of years in those provinces where the graduates distinguished themselves by their misconduct. Here, he says, is the nation's opportunity. Let the authorities use it to abolish everywhere the old worn-out methods, and establish instead government schools, which shall teach the student something better than the mere poring over old books, without the practical education which personal emulation can alone supply. Not all the neatly turned phrases of the most elaborate eight-legged essays can give any hint, the writer adds, as to the proper way of conducting international relationships. The foreigners, he tells us, have in this stipulation sought to blot out one of China's most cherished institutions, but by so doing they have really opened the door for a wholesome reform. Let but the new government take the lesson to heart, and, instead of the isolating and barren examinations which have tended more than anything else to lower the entire system

of administration, quicken the whole of the public service by the introduction of personal emulation, and the imparting of practical in lieu of mere theoretical or moral instruction. Such a proceeding would be literally paying the "foreigner" off in his own coin; and would far more than any device which he has suggested, result in the regeneration of the state from its present seemingly helpless condition of dependence.

### THE CHINA LEAGUE.

(Daily Press, 15th February.)

The home papers record that the new China League has now reached that stage of development at which it is enabled to take a permanent office and to begin to place its views definitely before the public. One of the League's earliest actions has been the circulation of a pamphlet (which we reproduce in another column) setting forth the position which it takes up and calling attention once more, in a public manner, to the dangers of apathy in regard to the Far East. We need not here commend the attitude of the League. It is only insisting on the points which we and other representatives of the British Press in China have long maintained to be essential for the future welfare of our Empire. None of the regions of the world awaiting development promise riches like those of the Empire of China, and if we are to share in the legitimate exploitation of these, instead of seeing them seized by other nations who may proceed to shut us out altogether, the apathy of the past, which has perhaps reached its worst limits under the administration of Lord SALISBURY's Government, must be done away with. As our readers know, the China League has set itself the task of conquering the indifference and ignorance of the home public and its representatives in Parliament, a difficult task and one fully calling for all the ability of those influential men who have associated themselves with the name of the League. It will be seen from the pamphlet referred to that the non-alienation of Manchuria is particularly urged by the League as "a matter of vital importance to the future trade of Great Britain." This has been repeatedly stated, and the fact is familiar to British residents in China. But unfortunately the great mass of people at home have refused to trouble themselves about Manchuria. The China League sees "no signs of awakening interest or activity to safeguard our present and future position and to maintain our treaty rights." Such indifference is fatal, and it must be overcome by every available means. The China League should command the full support of all who care and are able to contribute to the maintenance of British rights and interests in the Far East.

A letter has been placed at the disposal of our Shanghai morning contemporary, written from Canton by one of the victims of the recent attack on a house-boat. After describing the affair, he says:—"I am glad to say I only got a slight wound on the head and a black eye; beyond these and being a little shaken, I am perfectly O.K., which is regular good joss. It was very funny hearing the bullets flying about, and pretty hot while it lasted, and might have been much worse, but all's well that ends well, and I am now thinking of qualifying for a soldier, for I shall never be so near fire again. Of course it has caused a great scare here, and vengeance is being taken, especially by the Germans, as the boat was owned by that nationality. Mr. B. C. G. Scott is working on my behalf and seems to take a great interest in the case." We note that the *N.-C. Daily News* quotes the letter signed "Observer" which appeared in these columns about Mr. Scott's attitude toward piracy on the West River.

### THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 8th February, 8 p.m.

The Allies demanding eleven heads, including those of the Chuchou culprits, the Imperial Court is seriously exercised on three points—sufficient punishment of the guilty princes, security for the indemnity, and the military occupation until reparation has been obtained.

The Empress Dowager now degrades General Tung Fuhsiang, with a retention of his command. This is an obvious evasion.

The opinion here is that the Chinese mission of condolence to London is indecent until reparation has been made.

SHANGHAI, 10th February, 6.48 p.m.

Chang Pei-lun, who was cashiered for cowardice at Foochow in 1885, has been called to Hsianfu by the Empress Dowager, and his rank has been restored to him.

A Soochow despatch reports that Nieh Chi-kuei has been ordered to succeed H.E. Lo Feng-lu as Chinese representative in London.

The Empress Dowager censures Sheng Tajen because there are no railways to convey the Southern troops to Hsianfu.

### HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Thursday afternoon, the 14th inst., a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.).

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. W. MEIGH GOODMAN, K.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY (Director of Public Works).

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. BASIL TAYLOR (Acting Harbour Master).

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. J. THURBURN.

Hon. R. M. GRAY.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Mr. R. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

#### PAPER.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund for the year 1900 and also the report of the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol for the year 1900.

#### FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minute No. 8 and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee, and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

#### THE LAWS RELATING TO TRUSTEES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid on the table the report of the Standing Law Committee as to the Bill entitled an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the laws relating to trustees, and gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move that the Bill be read a third time.

#### THE SALARIES OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

#### THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY.

The Hon. R. M. GRAY—I beg to ask the question of which I have given due notice.

The question was as follows:—

"I should like to know what, if any, reply has been received from the Secretary of State



with regard to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to enquire into and report on the salaries of subordinate officers in the Civil Service of the colony?"

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—In answer to the question of the Honourable Member, I beg to lay on the table the reply of the Secretary of State and to inform the Council that the instructions contained in the reply are being carried out.

The reply was as follows:—

"Secretary of State to Governor, Hongkong.  
Downing Street, 31st December, 1900."

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 440 of 3rd October last, forwarding a copy of the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the salaries of subordinate officers in the Hongkong Civil Service.

"2.—I have to request that you will convey my thanks to the Committee for the useful work which they have done.

"I shall be glad if you will consult the heads of departments and the Executive Council, if you have not already done so, and submit a scheme which shall to some extent combine the recommendations of the Committee with those of the Acting Colonial Secretary. Such a scheme shall contain a complete classification of the whole subordinate service, with salaries attached to grades and offices rather than to individual officers.

"4.—I shall also be glad if you would submit definite recommendations as to the systematisation of their allowances.

"5.—I concur in the view of the Committee that the Government may reasonably require say seven hours' work a day from its clerks.

"I have, &c.,

"(Sd.) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

"Governor, Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G."

#### THE NATURALISATION QUESTION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to repeal all Ordinances for the Naturalisation of Persons as British Subjects within this Colony and to make provision for the Preservation of the Rights of such Persons. He said—I would like to make one remark as regards this Bill. It will be observed that all the naturalisation ordinances contain a provision that the person specified shall be naturalised upon taking the oath of allegiance, under the Promissory Oaths Ordinance, 1869. After going through the whole of the Ordinances of Naturalisation—some 60 or 70—with a view to preserving the rights of all those persons without encumbering the Statute Book, it is proposed that all these Ordinances shall be repealed, and that the present Ordinance shall take their place. Some few of these persons have not taken the oath of allegiance at all. The fact is that a person who does not take the oath of allegiance after the passing of the Ordinance is not naturalised. It would be well if the notice of those of the gentlemen whose names are down here, and who have not taken the oath of allegiance, were called to the fact. The earliest of these is Pang Im, whose Ordinance was passed in 1831, but in the case of two gentlemen—Wong Ping Lam and Yeung Cheuk Hin—naturalised in 1899, there is no record of their having taken the oath. It would be as well for their attention to be drawn to the fact. I shall probably ask His Excellency's permission to insert in future ordinances of this kind a time—say six months—within which the oath of allegiance shall be taken.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—It is the practice for persons naturalised to be notified as to the taking of the oath of allegiance, and there must be some reason which I am not now able to give why some of these gentlemen have not taken that oath. However, the matter shall be enquired into at once.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was carried.

#### THE LAW OF LIBEL AND SLANDER.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Law of Libel and Slander was read a first time.

#### SUPREME COURT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend and declare in certain respects the Law to be administered in the Supreme Court. He added that he had submitted to the Clerk of

Councils the report of the Standing Law Committee as to the Bill. No alterations had been made.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was carried, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

#### CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to establish a Code of Procedure for the Regulation of the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Civil Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Colony. He added that the Standing Law Committee had been through the Bill and had made no material alterations. He took that opportunity of thanking his colleagues on the Standing Law Committee for the very arduous work which they went through so cheerfully in order that there might be no delay in passing this very important measure.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was carried, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

#### CIVIL PROCEDURE.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the Bill entitled An Ordinance to repeal various Statutes relating to Civil Procedure or Matters connected therewith was read a third time and passed.

#### MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council Meeting, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

A vote of \$50 to cover the cost of the construction of a water-boiler for the use of the New Territory Police Stations was agreed to.

#### QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

##### ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

In consequence of the death of her late Majesty our Most Gracious Queen-Empress, and of the inability of His Excellency Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., to attend any public function, there was no official ceremony of prize-giving at Queen's College this year. The prizes were given away privately by the Acting Head Master, Mr. Alfred J. May, in the College Hall, on Saturday, the 9th inst.

Before distributing the prizes, Mr. A. J. May thus addressed the boys:—This is a British School, on British soil, and under British government, where, among other things, British ideas, and to a certain extent, British customs are instilled into the minds of the pupils. We British have a custom that when we speak of one highly-respected and deeply loved, but who is no more, we stand with our heads uncovered, as a mark of respect. Now, as I wish to say a few words to you about one who was universally respected and profoundly loved you will stand and take off your caps. (This was done). You are all aware that I refer to her late Majesty, our universally respected, very much beloved, and now universally deeply mourned, Queen-Empress Victoria. This institution, Queen's College, was so named by her gracious permission. Some of you know that it has been an annual custom for her late Majesty's representative to be present to distribute the prizes, and to say a few words of encouragement and advice to the students of this College. The present representative of our monarch, Sir Henry Blake, would have been very pleased to have been here to-day to distribute these prizes, but as a mark of respect to her Majesty, by whom he was duly appointed our Governor, he has for the present withdrawn from all public functions, and so he is not here to-day. Many of you here have learned History—though I fear that the marks obtained for this subject in the late examination scarcely bear out that fact—but I know you are aware that some of the English monarchs have been good, and others might have been better. Some, I am sorry to say, thought of little but their own aggrandisement, and stopped at nothing to obtain it. Others oppressed their people to satisfy their own personal lusts and desires; while on the other hand some did consider their people and their country and did their best for the welfare of both. It pleased God to spare our late beloved Sovereign, Queen Victoria, for so many years, that many

of us know from experience what sort of monarch she was; and you boys will, in time to come, learn from History, and from other sources, that though wars have been unfortunately unavoidable, yet our dearly beloved Queen was ever a peace-loving one, and her great aim throughout all her life was to serve God, to do all in her power for the good of her country, and to make all her peoples happy, to all of whom she was as a Mother. That she served her God we all know, for have not she and her country been greatly blessed by the Almighty? That she aimed at what was good for her country, history tells, for surely no nation has been so highly favoured and prosperous during her late Majesty's lifetime as our country has been. That she strove to benefit her peoples-mind, I say peoples, for they are not only many in number, but many in races—you boys here to-day, and others who have passed through this College can testify, for great have been the benefits to all who have lived and been educated under the aegis of the British flag. I, of course, do not mean merely the benefits accruing from knowledge *per se*, but I refer more especially to that higher knowledge of discerning what is truthful, upright, just and honest; and a desire on the part of everyone to be all these; for that is what our late-beloved Queen-Mother always was herself, and what she wished all her children to be.

After distributing the prizes, instead of the usual cheering, the boys, led by the Acting Head Master, shouted—'God save the King!'

The following is a list of prize-winners:—

##### OXFORD LOCAL, 1900.

Junior—Curreen, S. R.; Fuckeera, H.; Hung Hing-kam; Ramjahn, D.; Humphreys, E.

Preliminary.—Sayer, H. C.; Li Sik Lun.

##### SCHOLARSHIPS.

MORRISON—Senior I—Hung Hing-kam; Junior IV—Fung Pak-lin.

STEWART—Fung Mun-chak.

BELLIOS—Senior—I C—Silas, M. D.; Junior—III A—Li Ho-ching.

##### SPECIAL PRIZES.

TRANSLATION—E to C II A—Chan Sui-ün; C to E I A—Hung Hing-kam.

HISTORY—I A—Hung Hing-kam; I C—Silas, M. D.; II A—Not awarded; II B—Not awarded; II C—Motabbay, A. Ellis, E.; III A—Chan Sz-yui; III B—Fung In-hung.

COMPOSITION—I A—Ho Shai-wing; I C—Senr.—Ghulamali; Junr.—Solomon, E. S.; II A—Wong Pak-hong; II B—Yeung She-tsai; II C—Bunje, A. F.; III A—Ho Yan-sik; III B—Mak-Un-tóng.

##### CLASS PRIZES.

I A—1 Hung Hing-kam, (Senior Morrison); 2 Fung Mun-chak (Stewart); 3 Hung Kwok-leung; 4, Ho Shai-wing.

I C—Senr.—1 Ismail, S. A.; 2 Ghulamali, R.

I C—Junr.—1 Loureiro, F.; 2 Ellis, E. H.

II A—1 Chan Man-to; 2 Wong Lin-yan; 3 U Kwan-pó.

II B—1 Li Fuk-ün; 2 Lai Tsui-lan.

II C Senr.—1 Bunje, C.; 2 Bunje, A. F.

II C Junr.—1 Watling, H.; 2 Cassam, A.

III A—1 Li Ho-cheng (Merit); 2 Chan Sz-yui; 3 Ho Yan-sik.

III B—1 Tse Tsok-kai; 2 Chu Pò-meng.

IV A—1 Fung Pak-lin (Junior Morrison); 2 Lai Ch'u-kun; 3 Ch'an Sz-po.

IV B—1 Cheung Fui-ch'o; 2 Tsang T'am-fuk.

IV C—1 Wong Un-fong; 2 T'am Chiin-tsun.

V A—1 U Un-cheung; 2 Lui In-cheung.

V B—1 Fung Po-sham; 2 Leung Yam.

VI A—1 U In-wan; 2 Yeung Shu-tai.

VI B—1 Yeung Ching-fai; 2 Tang Tsok-san.

VI C—1 Ip Ying-nim; 2 Wan Yau-mui.

VII A—1 Hui Ping; 2 Wong Lin.

VII B—1 Li Sung; 2 Lo In-ü.

VII C—1 Wong Chi-ting; 2 Ch'an Ping-lun.

VII D—1 Wong Chiu-chán; 2 Leung T'ong.

VIII A—1 Wong Man-lun; 2 Sung Tsafai.

VIII B—1 Yeung Tak-kong; 2 Wai Shiu-fan.

VIII C—1 Ng Tsó-fong; 2 Ma Po.

VIII D—1 Ng Hi-po; 2 Ng Ying-chung.

The Acting Headmaster takes this opportunity of tendering his best thanks to the following generous donors of prizes:—The Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. A. G. Romano, Sir



Thomas Jackson, Dr. Wright, Messrs. Chan Hi-wan, Tam Tsz-kong, H. N. Mody, Lau Chak-min, Lo Tat, J. P. Madar, Ip Cheung-wa, Choi Chue-Bee, Wm. Whaley, Tsoi Lap-taz, Chan King-lu, Yeung Nai-on, Luk King-fo, Lau Yau, Wong Kam-fuk, Leung Yan-po, Mok Kun-yuk, Mok Man-cheung, Ip Sham Kam, Ng Kwok-ching, So Shauming, Chan Pak-Cheung, Hui Shun-chün, She Po-sham, Ho Tsik-shin, Sin Tak-fan, Leung Shiu-kong, Ho Fuk, Lo Cheung Shiu, Tse Shi-ping, Lo U-shing, the Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital and Messrs. Gaupp and Co.

## IMPERIAL DECREES.

### PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN THE INTERIOR.

The following Decree was issued on the 1st inst.:—In our treaties with foreign countries there are certain clauses set down, plainly allowing all foreigners to enter the interior provinces, and in our anxiety to preserve friendly relations with our neighbours we have again and again commanded the officials of the provinces to take great care in protecting such foreigners. Instead of doing so there have been many of our officials who, in their carelessness and recklessness, have neglected their duties, thereby encouraging the rowdy classes to trouble and disturb said foreigners, murdering and grievously injuring them, thereby bringing the present catastrophe upon Emperor and country. All this has been due to the ignorance of our officials of foreign affairs. From henceforth all of our Ministers and officials must correct their attitude and strive to be friendly with all foreigners they may meet, so as to afford a good example to those under them. We must remember that there are over 100,000 of our countrymen in foreign countries who owe their safety to the protection to the governments of the countries they sojourn in. No one there has a thought of hurting the Chinese there. In return, our high officials should impress upon their subordinates to see to it that whenever foreigners enter their territories similar courtesies must be held out to the strangers and every effort made for their protection and comfort. If hereafter there be any instance of trouble and insult given to foreigners by false patriots, the local officials must hasten at once to put a stop to the disturbance, failing to do which the culpable officials will be instantly cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service; nor will they be permitted hereafter to volunteer for service in other provinces.

The translator of the above in the *N.-C. Daily News*, to whom we are indebted for the above translation, appends the following note:—The above decree is similar to former decrees on the like subject and may be taken for what it is worth.

### THE "REFORM DECREE."

A copy of the "Reform Decree" arrived in Shanghai last week. The *N.-C. Daily News* says that it is a private message to the Viceroy and Governors of the Empire and not a general decree to officials and people of the country. The decree commences with the Emperor's attempts at Reform in 1898, most of which were good for the country. Unfortunately there were traducers and backbiters at Court who disturbed the friendship between the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, prevented unanimity, and made their Majesties bitter enemies. These intrigues have now come to light and their Majesties are now conscious of their respective failings; they are now determined to act with unanimity and mutual friendliness for the best welfare and interests of the empire. Amongst the reforms needed by the country first and foremost is the speedy construction of the Yangtze Valley Railway, and railways connecting Shanghai, Foochow and Nanking. . . . Another reform is to change the present methods of literary examinations.

The decree closes with: "Our Viceroy and Governors of the Empire must not think the above are empty words; they must know that we are determined to carry our reforms through without fail and they are further commanded to send us recommendations of reforms as well as to trustfully state what they think of our own suggestions."

The "Reform Decree" was, according to the *N.-C. Daily News*, which bases its statement on a private telegram from Hsian from a high official to his family residing in Shanghai, really drawn up by the Emperor himself after a Grand Council gathering and ordered by His Majesty to be telegraphed to all the Viceroy and Governors of provinces to guide them as to what reforms should be inaugurated by them when the Emperor returned to Peking. Instead of this special decree, which had already been seen by several of the Grand Councillors, being telegraphed to the provinces at once, the document was handed to the Empress Dowager, who expressed great wrath at the Emperor's composition, and in conjunction with Lu Ch'uan-lin drew up a shorter one of 1,000 odd characters exonerating the Empress Dowager from being a Conservative, declaring that she was just as favourable to reform as the Emperor, while the Emperor himself is made to say that he only wanted a few changes and never intended to sweep away all old useless laws and customs. Kang Yu-wei and his reforms are also branded as traitors, and the whole of the decrees remind one of those superficial decrees issued by the Empress Dowager in 1898 immediately after the *coup d'état*. In a word, the decree drafted by the Emperor on the morning of the 29th of January last is just opposite to the one which has now taken its place drawn up by the Empress Dowager and her advisor Lu Ch'uan-lin, which is now published as an open decree and not the private message to Viceroy and Governors as first announced.

## REMARKABLE FRAUDS IN HONGKONG.

A series of extraordinary and remarkably daring frauds had its natural culmination in the Police Court on the 11th inst., when John Lee, of America, described as a Doctor of Medicine, was brought up on two charges of fraud—(1) obtaining the sum of \$100 by false pretences at Victoria, in this colony, on 6th February, and (2) being in unlawful possession of three pieces of silk embroidery, one tiger skin, two pieces of ivory, and one ivory-handled fan, total value \$195, at Victoria, in this colony, on the 10th inst. The defendant is a tall, clean-shaven man of about 30 years of age, with a clear-cut but not altogether intellectual face. He was dressed in patent shoes and dark clothes of a good pattern, over which he wore a long dust coat. He did not appear to be at all impressed by his position as he stood in the dock.

Lee arrived in Hongkong from Kobe by the German mail steamer *Hamburg* on the 5th inst. He went to the Hongkong Hotel that same evening, arrayed in the complete uniform of an assistant surgeon in the American Navy, and asked to see M. Haynes, the manager of the hotel. Mr. Haynes went to him, and Lee put a great many questions and displayed keen interest to know how many American naval officers were staying in the hotel, what ships they belonged to, and so on. Lee stayed the night there, and next day, at five o'clock in the afternoon, went to a chandler's shop at 23, Lee Yuen Street. The owner of this shop has extensive dealings with American warships arriving in the harbour, and has a launch running in connection with these ships. Besides this, American naval officers are in the habit of calling at the shop when they are ashore and getting whatever they require. Acting on this knowledge, Lee went to the shop, still attired as an American naval surgeon, and representing that he was in a great hurry and had unfortunately come ashore without money, asked the loan of \$100 to transact some business. The proprietor of the shop, deceived by the uniform—complete, as it was, in every detail—handed over the money, and the pseudo naval surgeon signed an I O U for the amount, affixing thereto the name of Charles E. Morgan, U.S.S. *Brooklyn*. Leaving the shop, Lee made direct for the Canton steamer, and sailed at half-past five for that port. Arrived in Canton, and still wearing the surgeon's uniform, he visited an embroidery dealer's shop, and bought goods to the value of \$195. This shop is a branch establishment of one at 8, Queen's Road Central, Chan Ming being the name of the proprietor. Lee represented to Chan Ming, as he had to the chandlery mer-

chant, that he was just then rather short of money, but would send a cheque as soon as he got to Hongkong, where his ship, the *Brooklyn*, was lying. Chan Ming had business in Hongkong, and decided to sail with Lee. They got to Macao, and transhipped to the *Heungshan*, by which vessel they were taken to Hongkong, arriving here at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 9th inst. The *Heungshan* had no sooner made fast to the wharf than Lee hurried ashore, hailed a ricksha, got in, and disappeared. Chan Ming, not thinking there was anything seriously wrong, but nevertheless not altogether easy in his mind, took a sampan and boarded the *Brooklyn*, where, to his dismay, he learnt that no such person as Charles E. Morgan was known. The embroidery dealer then hurried ashore and reported the matter at the Central Police Station. That same evening the chandlery merchant, having learnt from enquiries that he also had been swindled, reported the incident of the borrowing of the \$100, and Sergeant Edward O'Sullivan, of the detective staff, was employed on the case. On Saturday the sergeant discovered that his man, in company with an American woman from Gage Street, had taken out two first-class tickets for Manila, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. John Lee, by the *Loongsang*, due to sail at noon on Sunday. Lee had gone ashore when the detective boarded the *Loongsang*, but was reported to be at the house of his friend in Gage Street. A watch was set, and presently Lee, with the woman and another man, came out. Chairs were called, and the party proceeded on their way to the wharf. The woman and the stranger were in front, Lee bringing up the rear. Assured by Chan Ming that there was not the slightest doubt as to the identity of the man—although he was now dressed in plain clothes, those in which he appeared in the Police Court—Sergeant O'Sullivan stopped the chair and arrested Lee. The two in front proceeded on their way totally ignorant of what had occurred, and missed their companion only when they arrived at the wharf. Lee was taken to the Central, where, on being charged, he rode the high horse, and wrathfully protested that he was an officer and a gentleman, and declined positively to answer any questions. He was lodged in a side-room for the night, and on Sunday morning, by way of making assurance doubly sure, Sergeant O'Sullivan took him on board the *Brooklyn*, where his claim to being an assistant surgeon on that ship was indignantly repudiated. Lee was then taken back to the police station, where he was visited by his American female friend, who was in tears. The reason for her grief was that Lee had persuaded her to pawn her rings and other jewellery to pay their passages to Manila. Lee, in whose possession when searched was found money to the amount of \$30, appeared to take pity on her plight and gave her this sum. The woman soon after went away, and at three periods during the day there arrived for Lee bouquets of flowers, letters, etc., luxuries rather out of place in a cell. Sergeant O'Sullivan brought the prisoner's baggage and that of the woman ashore, and in the latter's boxes were found the silk goods, ivory, etc. It is believed that one-half of Lee's crimes have not yet been brought home to him, and it would take up too much space to recount all his doings. At Kobe, for instance, he went under the name of Von Sydor, and posed as the son of a German Count. Lee speaks German fluently, and this accomplishment helped him to carry the deception through with entire success. To crown all, he gave a dinner to the German Consul at Kobe and to the officers of the German fleet then in the harbour, quite captivating his guests with his reminiscences of the Fatherland.

When the two charges had been read over to him, Lee, addressing his Worship in reference to the first, asked—"Do you wish me to plead?"

His Worship—Yes.

Defendant—Guilty, sir.

His Worship—I should like to hear what you have to say.

Defendant—I don't think I can say anything in my defence on that charge.

His Worship—Well, with reference to the second charge—that of unlawful possession?

Defendant—I don't quite understand what is meant by "unlawful possession." Will you explain the meaning of that legal term?



His Worship—Well, the onus lies on you of proving that you came by these things in an honest manner.

Defendant—Very well, I think I can do so; I plead not guilty to that charge.

Chan Ming, embroidery dealer, Canton and Hongkong, one of the complainants, was sworn and gave evidence as to the defendant's purchasing the goods in Canton, his statement that he was an assistant surgeon on the *Brooklyn*, his promises to pay when he got to Hongkong, the journey from Canton to Hongkong, and, finally, the defendant's disappearance when the *Heung-shun* arrived here.

His Worship—I cannot convict on this charge. The goods were obtained at Canton—altogether out of my jurisdiction. With reference to the first charge, to which the defendant has pleaded guilty, it appears to be a most serious matter. I order him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months.

An order was made for the return of the goods to Chan Ming.

## MURDER ON A BLUE FUNNEL STEAMER.

A shocking murder, arising out of a trivial dispute, took place on board the Blue Funnel steamer *Patroclus* on the high seas, about sixty miles from Hongkong, at midnight, on Thursday, the 7th inst. The simple facts are that a dispute as to the wheeling of some coal arose in the stokehold of the steamer between some Chinese and Manila firemen. The matter of contention was a ridiculously simple one, but words ran high, and finally two of the disputants, a fireman from Manila and a Chinaman, started to fight. A third fireman, a Chinaman named Chan Wai, interfered, urging the two men not to quarrel. He got between them, and was forcing the combatants apart when the Filipino suddenly whipped out a long knife and without a word of warning drove it clean through the left temple of the unfortunate peace-maker. The blow must have been delivered with tremendous force, for the knife traversed the head and severed the spinal cord. The wounded man dropped, and expired in about three minutes. The eye-witnesses of the tragedy, horrified at this sudden and awful termination to the quarrel, ran out and informed the ship's officers of what had occurred. The murderer was immediately placed in irons and kept a prisoner till the *Patroclus*' arrival in Victoria Harbour on Friday, the 8th inst., when Sergeant Gourlay, of the detective staff, boarded her and took charge of the murderer. The body of Chan Wai has been removed to the mortuary. The *Patroclus* has gone on to Shanghai, but two Chinese firemen who saw the fatal blow struck have been detained as witnesses.

The fireman was brought up before Mr. Hazeland on Monday, when the hearing of the case was adjourned until next week.

## THE CHINA LEAGUE.

The newly formed China League is at present circulating a pamphlet pointing out the fatal apathy shown by the House of Commons in regard to the Far Eastern question and the vital issues now pending at Peking, which reflect the general attitude of the electorate of Great Britain. It is to the following effect:—

1.—Any and every increase in the population of Great Britain must depend for its very existence upon the maintenance and development of the country's manufactures and its export and carrying trade, &c.

2.—It is to the East, to the vast territories of China, where a third of the human race now lives under conditions of restricted development that we must look for the most important expansion of commerce. The China of to-day, commercially speaking, lies fallow; its possibilities are almost unrealised, its potential wealth immense. It is obvious that the interests of China and of the British Empire alike imperatively demand the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire and of the "open door" for trade.

3.—Looked at from this standpoint the loss of the three Manchurian provinces is a matter of vital importance to the future trade of Great

Britain. Manchuria absorbed by Russia must inevitably become closed to our commerce. The British people witnesses its annexation with indifference; nor are there any signs of awakening interest or activity to safeguard our present and future position and to maintain our treaty rights.

4.—At a time when the future of China hangs in the balance, when the maintenance of our position and trade in that Empire depends on the immediate policy of Her Majesty's Government, the Imperial Parliament enunciates no policy on the Far Eastern question; statesmen and publicists remain silent in regard to the crisis, offering no solution calculated to protect British interests. A debate on the China question attracts less attention than a minor question of parochial government.

5.—That this is so is obviously due to the fact that the country and its legislators have failed to realise the vast issues at stake. It is for the people of Great Britain justly to appreciate the value, present and future, of our trade with China and the importance of preserving in their integrity our political and commercial interests from Kirin to Canton, from Shanghai to the borders of Tibet.

## NAVY LEAGUE LECTURE BY CAPT. ANDERSON.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., Captain G. C. Anderson delivered a lecture in the City Hall, under the auspices of the Hongkong branch of the Navy League, on "The interest of the British Empire in the Far East, and the needs of the Navy." Mr. J. J. Francis, K. C., presided.

The CHAIRMAN said there were very great, very important British imperial interests in the Far East, and so far as they who were out here and who were in close contact with the questions were able to judge for themselves, those interests had to a considerable extent, they were sorry to say, been greatly neglected. It was a very serious question for all who had at heart the interests of the British empire to consider what those interests were out there—to make themselves acquainted with the facts, and to do all they possibly could to promote those interests, and to make the people in England better acquainted with them. Imperial interests in the East rested mainly upon the strength of our naval forces, and therefore it was that Captain Anderson had combined the consideration of imperial interests with that of the needs of the Navy.

Captain ANDERSON then delivered his lecture, which was a most able one. We are unable, however, to find space for the whole of it, and must content ourselves with the following extracts:—

### THE IGNORANCE OF EASTERN AFFAIRS AT HOME.

Recent events have revealed the fact that a remarkable degree of ignorance of Eastern affairs prevails in the old country, not only among the rank and file of the people, but also amongst our leading men, who seem to have been for a time completely fogged, when the outbreak in the Far North took the country by surprise. Perhaps this is not to be wondered at considering the pace at which people have to live in modern times, and to the fact that the eyes of all Western nations were, for the time, hard set on South Africa.

### HONGKONG AND WEIHAIWEI.

To take our own colony of Hongkong first as an instance of the magnitude of Imperial British interests in the Far East. I must crave forgiveness if I quote a few dry statistical figures in support of the general statement "that this colony is of supreme importance to the Empire, as its furthest outpost, coaling station, and naval base," with a trade capable of infinite expansion. Weihaiwei does not count yet for, though it is a better place for our purposes than Port Arthur, there is not a big gun in position, or any attempt being made beyond dredging, to convert it into a secondary naval base, as was promised; and for some reason or other, probably the want of defences, large quantities of supplies have been returned to Shanghai from there. Now, if there is one thing more than another wanted in the far North at the present time, with a large number of our warships and transports between Shan-

tung promontory and the Liaotung gulf, it is a base port which Weihaiwei should have been by this time. We do not know what the winter has in store for us. Our ships cannot stop at Taku Bar through the winter on account of the ice. Shanhaikwan is nearly as bad, and there is nothing nearer than Hupe Sound or Chefoo; neither of them desirable places, after December, and I have had many years' experience of the Gulfs of Pechili and Liaotung summer and winter, and have often taken advantage of the welcome shelter of Weihaiwei. Possibly South Africa overshadowed Weihaiwei, anyhow it has been unaccountably neglected, nay more, Lord Salisbury went out of his way to prevent any railway enterprise being allowed at the place and thus destroyed the chances of the port as a place of shipment, which he need not have done, had he been kept better informed. The place itself is no more than a walled fishing village, but there is a good country behind, now booked for Germany!

### HONGKONG'S TONNAGE.

The Harbour-Master's report of this colony for 1899 shows the total tonnage entered and cleared during the years, to be in round figures 18 million tons, being an increase of 35,000 tons on the previous year. Of this total tonnage, 48 per cent. was under the British flag, 26.4 per cent. under foreign flags, and 25.6 per cent. of junk trade. Taking steamers alone, 68.17 per cent. was British. The British river tonnage amounted to 3,550,169 tons entered and cleared, which shows the importance of the British trade with Canton, Macao, and the West River ports; and when matters are settled on a new basis, as they must eventually be, this trade is capable of infinite expansion, though it is temporarily under a cloud, owing to Chinese official obstruction, Sir Robert Hart's famous river trade regulations, together with disturbances and unrest in the southern provinces. The figures I have just quoted show that Hongkong is the most important of all the British foreign possessions in the matter of shipping. Besides, the tonnage already mentioned which is recorded in the books of the Harbour Department, there are no less than 165 steam launches employed in the Harbour and of these 71 are licenced for the conveyance of passengers, 77 are owned by private individuals or firms, 12 are the property of the Colonial Government, and 5 belong to the Military Authorities. These launches are all built in the colony, and Hongkong has become celebrated for the excellence of its small steam craft, which are built and exported all over the Far East, from Vladivostok to Java and the Straits and to Europe.

### THE TRADE OF HONGKONG.

We now come to the trade of Hongkong, a very important British interest, roughly estimated to be worth £50,000,000 per annum. The total import trade for 1899 was carried in 28,010 vessels, which brought 5,707,898 tons of cargo, of which 3,750,195 tons were discharged in Hongkong, exclusive of the local junk trade. The total export trade for 1899 was carried by 27,692 vessels of 8,563,127 tons, which took 2,914,797 tons of cargo, and shipped 493,871 tons of bunker coal.

### REVENUE.

The total revenue collected by the Harbour Department during 1899 was \$190,555.50, being an increase of \$6,927.49 on the previous year, made up as follows:—

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 Light dues .....                  | 52,406.93 |
| 2 Licences & Internal Revenue ..... | 39,127.40 |
| 3 Fee of Court and Office .....     | 99,021.07 |

Total ..... 190,555.50 say £19,055 Stg.

### EMIGRATION.

61,075 Emigrants left Hongkong for various places during 1899, 45,358 were carried by British ships and 16,719 by foreign ships, 110,448 were reported as having been brought to Hongkong from places to which they had emigrated, and of these 86,235 were brought in British ships and 24,213 in foreign ships.

### THE COAST PORTS TRADE.

The total value of the foreign trade of the eight principal coast ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang, is roughly about 244,000,000 sterling per annum, of which something like 70 per cent. is British. For the year 1899, the total foreign trade of China has been estimated



at 69 million pounds sterling, and the British share at 43 million pounds sterling, a stake sufficiently large to make it worth our while to look after, and this is nothing to what we may have under a process of prudent development, for we have as yet only reached the outer circle of China's millions of people. It may be of interest to compare the foreign trade of China in 1898 which was equal to about 2s. 10½d. per head of her population and the foreign trade of Japan in 1897, which was about 18s. 4d. per head. Now if this 18s. 4d. rate is ever reached by China the foreign trade of that country would be something like £345,000,000 sterling and if we maintain our present proportion of China's trade we stand to be great gainers. We have a long lead over other nations which it behoves us to keep. It may be well to note the fact that of all the coast ports, Newchwang is the most important for British trade, after Shanghai. The total value of the trade of Newchwang for 1899 was about seven millions sterling and Customs revenues about £1,350,000, of which 40 per cent. was paid by British merchants, Russia paid about 1 per cent., China 9 per cent., Japan 25 per cent., America and Germany 13 per cent., Norway and Denmark 8 per cent. Russia will of course try to divert this trade and will place all possible fiscal difficulties in the way of other Powers if allowed. She is in full charge.

#### THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

The lecturer dealt with this part of his lecture at considerable length. He said that as a phase of Home politics, promises of Army reform were scattered broadcast by candidates for seats in Parliament, during the election campaign just over, and without doubt, Army reform had been conclusively proved to be urgently required; but we had not heard a single word about the Navy! Could it be that the glamour of Ladysmith and South Africa generally have blinded the eyes of our people to the needs of the Navy, which after all, was the first and most important thing to be sure about; for if the Navy was kept up to the mark, none of our possessions could be Ladysmithed. Armies were defeated, and reassembled to fight again another day, but for a beaten Fleet, there was no such a thing possible under modern conditions. Were our Fleet defeated and disabled no invasion of the United Kingdom would be necessary, for all the victorious Powers would have to do would be to cut off the food supplies which were incessantly pouring into our ports. The end would then be a matter of weeks, or perhaps days, according to our supplies in hand at the time.

#### OUR STRENGTH IN BATTLESHIPS.

With regard to our strength in battleships it must be impressed on the people that the standard laid down by the three Admirals known as the five to three, and still considered necessary by our fighting Admirals *has not been maintained!* In the Far East Germany has four battleships to our three. France and Russia combined will shortly be in the same position of superiority, and this though Great Britain and her colonies possesses 70 per cent. of the trade of China. Now our naval force cannot be considered sufficient with our strongest foreign squadron left inferior in numbers to possible antagonists. Of course we all hope that it will never come to war between our good friends the Germans and ourselves, or with France or Russia, but it is no good blinking the fact that Empires are ruled by self interest, not by sentiment; for there is always a possibility of complications, and it is our duty as Britons, who love our own country better than any other, to be always ready for any move on the continental chess board. How many people are aware that during the years 1897, '98, and '99 the House of Commons voted for new construction the sum of £23,733,221 sterling, of which sum only £19,113,222 sterling was spent, leaving a sum of no less than £4,621,940 sterling which was not spent, the excuse being "that shipbuilders were unable to build fast enough." Now this has been categorically denied by shipbuilders, and every one who is acquainted with modern shipbuilding developments in the United Kingdom can testify that foreign Governments were able to get their orders executed up to time complete in every detail! It really is only a question of paying liberally for what you want, and builders will get it done. Witness the splendid battleships turned out by

private firms for the Japanese Government, but our system is such that our best men at the Admiralty are prevented from knowing what they really do want, so that contractors are humbugged and money wasted over alterations to vessels building and the excuse given is "the progress of invention"! This is one of the principal causes of delay in the completion of our warships, and one of the reasons why many of our great building yards fight shy of Government work.

In taking into consideration the proportion of naval strength necessary to insure victory against any of our possible antagonists there are many things to think of besides the actual count of battleships on the scale of "the three Admirals' report," now generally accepted as the standard at which we must aim, and the first thing to insist upon is that in counting battleships, the Admiralty strike off the list all antiquated, inefficient or obsolete vessels having muzzle-loading guns and low speed, and include only such modern ships as are fit to take their place, to the satisfaction of our fighting Admirals, in the line of battle. It is no use striking off the *Warrior* and two or three similar old crocks under pressure of a little popular excitement and adding them on again when it has blown over, thus deluding the people into the belief that there are a certain number of 1st class battleships ready for sea.

#### THE MATTER OF BUSINESS.

We now come to consider the matter of cruisers of which we are told on very high authority that we are about 10 short should a European war break out. The Navy League has time and again fired broadsides of double-shotted guns at authority on this extremely urgent need of the Navy, happily with some effect, for we hear of more cruisers being laid down with despatch, and the League will doubtless get ready to use the ram if the necessity arises. It must be kept in mind that our count of cruisers required is settled by the trade and extent of trade routes which our cruisers will have to protect in war time, besides leaving a sufficient number for our admirals in command, as the eyes of their fleets. Nelson's pathetic cry for "more frigates" should be engraved on the walls of the Admiralty and never lost sight of. There is a tendency to think that our supply of cruisers should be governed by the number pursued by other Powers, this though true as regards battleships is not so with regard to cruisers. There is also a tendency on the part of our politicians to think that all auxiliary vessels required for a modern fleet can be improvised from our Mercantile Marine, seeing we did so well in transporting our 200,000 fighting men to South Africa without a serious hitch, more than the loss of a few horses, which was due to the Admiralty thinking they knew better than people who had made the traffic a business for years with great success. That is a particularly British mistake which apparently no experience can get over, and occurs with variations in every war we engage in.

#### THE ADMIRALTY AND TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

The policy of our Admiralty in stopping the construction of torpedo-boat destroyers, because there are big improvements in the air in the matter of turbine propellers, reminds one of the story of the man who drained the water off his fish pond because it was going to rain and he wanted clean water; he got it after a time, but in the interval the poor fish all died. For them any kind of water would have been better than none, so with us and the t. b. destroyers, we know our men are ready to go to sea in washing tubs if need be and they have proved their grit in West Africa, South Africa, and elsewhere quite recently, and as fighting men they cannot be surpassed, are we then to refrain from providing them with the best procurable appliances, over a question of petty economy, or because some one has invented something that may or may not in time cause a revolution in existing practice? There can be no doubt as to the answer for the people will give to such a question, for the people have the widows and the orphans of those who have fallen among them, and the Reaper has not spared the household of our late Queen, her nobles, or her subjects who live in cottages and work for daily wage. Increased taxation is a hard matter for the people, but existence with taxation is better than to endure a ruinous defeat; and talking of taxation it is satisfactory

to have declarations from our leading statesmen that the wealth of the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal is to be made to contribute to the cost of the war which they so wantonly provoked.

#### ANOTHER NEED OF THE NAVY.

There is another need of the Navy which will have to be attended to if we are to hold our own in the race of the nations for sea power, that is that the machinery in our Royal Dockyards is like the *Warrior* and her sister ships, old and obsolete, and must be renewed. Perhaps in this lie some of the causes of Mr. Goschen's failure to get ships built quickly enough, it certainly was not the fault of private shipbuilders, who to live at all must keep their yards up to date, or see their business go to others. The French Admiralty have recently succeeded in getting large sums voted to replace the obsolete machinery in their Dockyards and we must follow suit. The Admiralty should strike while the iron is hot, and while they are about it, they should put the engineers of the Navy on a footing of equality to themselves and the country. Doling out concessions piecemeal under compulsion is not dignified, and unredressed grievances impair efficiency all round. The engineers are necessary and we cannot possibly do without them, so they must be considered and made contented. This rough and ready way of putting the case may not commend itself to "My Lords," but if they do not act, depend upon it the powerful engineer class in the country will take it out of the Government at the polls, sooner or later. That they have not done it at the election just over can only be set down to their patriotism, and therefore to their credit. It is to be hoped that the time is drawing nearer when the Empire will be provided with machinery for the supreme administrative control over all resources under its flag, and that a world state like ours should be so wholly dependent on a single island for the production and supply of all things required for its security in war is a matter that must soon engage the attention of our statesmen, for it is a most serious disadvantage to us as an Empire.

On the motion of Mr. SHARP, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Captain Anderson for his lecture.

#### HONGKONG SUGAR.

##### THE EXPORT TRADE TO JAPAN.

In the course of a very long and important report on the trade of Nagasaki for 1899 Mr. Consul Longford makes some valuable statements on the Hongkong sugar trade with Japan. The following extracts give the gist of his remarks:—

"The trade in sugar in of great importance to British interests as represented in the colony of Hongkong, forming as it does by far the largest item among all the imports to Japan from that colony and contributing about 95 per cent. to their total value.

##### IMPORTANCE OF THE TRADE TO HONGKONG.

"Formerly the Japanese preferred and indeed used solely unrefined sugar, but their taste has gradually changed and the use of that of higher grade is now universal throughout the Empire. Its import has been a most valuable item in the trade with Hongkong, but its continuation is now very seriously threatened, and as the subject is one of important interest to that colony it may not be amiss to refer to it at some length, not from the narrow point of view of the comparatively small imports into the ports comprised within the consular district of Nagasaki, but from the wider one of the entire import into Japan. The compiler of the present report, when writing on the foreign trade of all Japan in the year 1894, referred to this import also at some length, pointing out that the establishment of sugar refineries in Japan was then in contemplation, that circumstances promised to be exceedingly favourable to their success, and that their result might easily be to cause the entire disappearance of Hongkong's trade with Japan in this staple, perhaps even to create a formidable competitor in the markets of China. Since then the competition that was threatened has become an actual fact.

##### ELEMENTS IN FAVOUR OF HONGKONG REFINERIES.

"At Hongkong all raw material has to be imported, but its import is untaxed and freights



on it are, owing to its closer vicinity to growing districts, cheaper than to Japan. Labour is much cheaper and management of large undertakings by Europeans is more economic and infinitely more efficient than by Japanese. These are the sole advantages possessed by Hongkong in this industry as compared with Japan. They will—while they continue—perhaps enable it to compete successfully with Japan in neutral markets; but as to Japan itself, the local refineries now enjoy a clear margin of 30 to 35 sen per picul on refined sugar of the first and of 40 to 45 sen of the second or higher grade, and this is already quite sufficient to turn the scale in their favour for every picul that they are able to produce.

#### JAPANESE BUSINESS METHODS.

"In addition to these existing or prospective advantages enjoyed by the native refineries, methods of pushing their business have been adopted which are well calculated to bring their products into favour and notoriety among consumers. Most of the principal wholesale dealers, who form in themselves a close corporation virtually controlling the whole trade, are shareholders, and other things being at least equal it is therefore to their interest to push to the utmost the local production. With each purchase by them a gift of 100 tins of samples is made, each tin stamped with the particular refinery's trade-mark, and bearing a ticket denoting the grade of sugar contained in it and the date of supply, while in every tenth bag of sugar sold is a wooden ticket which on presentation at the office of the refinery entitles the holder to a prize. None of these or any similar expedients are adopted by the Hongkong refineries. No special inducements are offered by them to wholesale buyers, no attempt at all is made to enter into relations with consumers and no use made of advertising, which is now greatly increasing in Japan. The great refineries of Hongkong are content to rest on their reputation, on the almost unchallenged control of the market which their products have held for more than a decade, every succeeding year apparently increasing that control and ousting every competitor from it. But the competition, that is now not threatened but an actual factor, is of a much more formidable nature than any it has heretofore encountered, and either energetic measures must be taken to combat it or an entirely new line of action struck out.

#### SUGGESTION FOR HONGKONG REFINERIES.

"The British-owned refineries in Hongkong are two in number, both of which have had careers heretofore marked by very great prosperity and have proved exceedingly remunerative enterprises, their dividends having occasionally reached figures as high as 19 and 25 per cent., and seldom having fallen below 10 per cent. The export to Japan has been an important factor in their prosperity, and should its threatened loss become a reality, there can be no doubt it will be seriously felt. There is one way in which it may be counteracted, one which is certainly the very reverse of free from risk, but which on the other hand might not only prevent the loss of what has already been attained but secure a full share in the increasing market of the future. That is, to establish branch refineries in favourable localities in Japan itself. The new treaties give the right to do so in any part of the Empire that appears suitable, restrictions that now exist in the acquisition of real estate, in perpetuity or for sufficiently long periods to justify the erection of expensive buildings and manufacturing plant seem likely to be removed by the legislation that the development of a more liberal spirit among the Japanese people is now promoting, and though such enterprises on the part of foreigners in Japan would have to encounter many difficulties from an organised opposition on the part of the native competitors already in the field—one that would not always be conducted on strictly legitimate lines—this might be counteracted to a large extent by a liberal admission of Japanese shareholders, and the superior economy and efficiency of European management should in themselves go a long way to atone for all other disadvantages. The experiment is a risky one, but the possible rewards may be sufficient to justify its contemplation, and it is far less speculative than many for which funds are yearly found in abundance in Eastern European settlements."

### VICTORIA GAOL IN 1900.

The Hon. F. H. May's report on Victoria Gaol in 1900 is published in the *Gazette*. We make the following extracts:—

The number of prisoners admitted to the Gaol under sentence from the ordinary Courts was 5,263 besides 127 soldiers and sailors sentenced by Courts Martial. There were 30 prisoners admitted for debt and 12 in default of finding security, making a total of 5,432. Of these, 702 were old offenders. The corresponding number for the preceding year (including 736 old offenders) was 4,789.

The daily average number of prisoners confined in the Gaol during the year was 486 as compared with 434 for the year 1899, and 510 in 1898. There were 125 prisoners convicted from the New Territory during the year, 37 of whom were sentenced to two year imprisonment and upwards. There 141 convicts in the Gaol on the 31st December, 1900, against 96 on the 31st December 1899, and 55 on the 31st December, 1898.

The number of prisoners admitted to the Gaol for offences not of a criminal nature was 2,267.

There were 6 deaths and 2 executions during the year, and 27 prisoners were released on medical grounds.

The sanitary condition of the Gaol was good.

There were 2,344 reports against prisoners for breaches of prison discipline, being an average per prisoner of 4.82 as compared with 2,459 with an average per prisoner of 5.66 for the preceding year, and 4,038 with an average per prisoner of 7.9 in 1898. There were 7 cases in which corporal punishment was awarded during the year.

The industrial employment of prisoners remains the same as last year. There were 2,265,291 forms printed and issued during the year, and 5,966 books were bound during the same period. The value of the work done in the Printing Department amounted to \$17,365.57. Deducting the cost of type, paper, etc., from the earnings, the net profits amounted to \$12,064.46. The total profits on all industrial labour amounted to \$17,458.34.

All the improvements in the Gaol have been completed. The new wing, however, has not been opened, as the locks for the doors have only just arrived from England. The building of the new quarters for the Staff proceeds slowly.

The Gaol at the present time contains 500 separate cells (78 of which are just about to be opened), and 14 association cells.

Five hundred and fourteen prisoners can thus be confined on the separate system—the only satisfactory one—while 56 more prisoners could be accommodated on emergency by putting 5 prisoners in each association cell. This gives a total capacity of 570 prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners was last year 486, and on occasions, by no means of emergency, as many as 598 prisoners were confined at one and the same time, while the numbers for several weeks in the hottest weather were over 570. The accommodation is therefore already insufficient, and I have accordingly to point out that the building of a new prison for convicts should receive early consideration.

The conduct of the Gaol staff has been good.

The following items are from the *Foochow Daily Echo* for the 2nd February:—The gloom cast over Foochow last week by the news of the death of H.M. Queen Victoria has increased rather than diminished this week through the stern fact having been more thoroughly realised. The dull cold weather too has not been without its effect on the spirits of the community over and above the natural depression caused by seeing everyone in mourning and all the Consulate flags at half-mast.—The Tartar-General, Shan Lien, died on the 27th ult. at his Yamen in the city. His Excellency had not completed his first year of office in this province, having only arrived on the 17th February last. He stood high in the estimation of all who knew him, and the foreigners resident here who did not know him, perhaps even by sight, must have warm regard for the memory of this high official who co-operated with the Viceroy and the Taotais in preserving law and order in the troublous and anxious times of the summer.—It is reported that the Russian gun-vessel *Mandjour* is at anchor under Matsui disabled.

### CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 8th February.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE NEW VICEROY.

The new Viceroy Tao Mu arrived yesterday afternoon at about 4 p.m., with nine attendants only accompanying him. Most other Viceroys and high officials would have brought over a hundred or more. He was received at the Government wharf by the Acting Viceroy Tak Sow, the Tartar General, the Hoppe, the Provincial Judge, and other officials, and conducted into the Kan-yat Teng Pavilion. After the ceremony of reception, interviewing, etc., was gone through, and tea had been offered H.E. took his departure, and went into his yamen, and the other officials also left for their yamens.

His Excellency is said to be 80 years of age, and of very economical habits; instead of the costly blackwood furniture which usually adorns an official building he has ordered it to be replaced by common wooden things. Being quite the opposite to all other Viceroys, he is said to be averse to receiving the presents which are as a rule sent by subordinates seeking favour.

### MANILA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

#### PROMINENT CONTRACTOR IN THE TOILS.

Manila, 7th February.

The Military Police have arrested Mr. D. M. Carman and his partner Senor Carranza, who have been doing business under the name of Carman Company for the last two years. The firm is one of the most influential in Manila and during its existence, which dates only to the beginning of the American occupation, it has accumulated a great amount of wealth. Mr. Carman practically controls the lighterage and bay transportation of the port of Manila, and with these vast interests he has made his power felt everywhere in the business community. Besides for many months during 1899 he furnished the Government with most of the bull-cart transportation for carrying on the operations in the provinces.

The police have not yet made out any formal charges against Mr. Carman, and his present status is that of a man held on suspicion for aiding and abetting the enemy. However, the officers claim that they have a very strong case against him, and in all probability the charges will be sent in to-day. In the meantime Mr. Carman is detained at the Anda Street Station, and no one is allowed to see him. His partner is also held under similar circumstances.

#### THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CHARGE.

Mr. Carman occupies an unique position among Manila business men. He came here on the transport which brought the Montana Volunteers and immediately started into business by arranging for the disembarkation of the troops. At that time cascos or lighters were very scarce and there was much difficulty in handling the troops and cargo of the army transports. Being a live business man he saw his opening and devoted himself to the handling of cargoes. The business profited so well that he was soon making plenty of money and began to take an interest in other ventures. It is said that he left San Francisco as the representative of several firms, but if so his connections have never been carried out to any great extent. Mr. Carman was treated with especial favour by General Otis and by the chief quartermaster. From Otis he obtained sole permission to ply launches on the Pasig River and the Laguna de Bay during the months when the insurgents were holding almost every place except Manila. Armed with Otis's pass he was on the river and lake at all times of the day and night passing through the American lines and visiting the towns held by the insurgents, which were forbidden by the Americans to other men. This went on during 1899 and part of 1900. Everybody knew it, but though there was a great amount of grumbling among other business men there was nothing to do as Mr. Carman had Otis's pass and the General would give no one else like privileges. It is during this period that the police claim Mr. Carman incriminated himself by carrying on large deals



with the insurgents in copra and lumber, thus putting into the enemy's coffers about \$100,000, at a time when money was essential to the life of the insurrection. It is also said that in exchange for certain quantities of produce Mr. Carman gave cloth such as is used in insurgent uniforms and caps and other supplies of general character. Of course this will all have to come out in the trial and it will no doubt be extremely interesting to the entire public of Manila.

#### FRIENDS WELCOME THE TRIAL.

Friends of Mr. Carman state that the trial will completely establish his innocence as he was operating on the river and lake as a trusted member of General Otis's secret service, the general being all the while cognizant of his actions. It will hardly be contended that such valuable privileges in the line of lucrative trade were granted to Mr. Carman to the exclusion of all others. But on the other hand it is known that Mr. Carman stood very close to Otis and was constantly consulting him at the palace. His friends claim that the trade with the insurgents was only a blind to get the goodwill of the enemy so that he could observe their actions and report them more accurately to the general. It really seems as though he must have enjoyed some special privileges in the way of trade, for what excuse could he have had to constantly run his launches on the lake if it was not with some ostensible business object? About a year ago Mr. Carman was arrested on the Pasig River by the American sentries and confined in one of the police stations, but after being detained for the night he was liberated and nothing more was heard of the affair.

#### CONVICTION MAY IMPLICATE PROMINENT FIRMS.

Recently the police have been watching Mr. Carman very closely, and a short time ago documentary evidence of an incriminating nature was found in the captured correspondence of General Cailles who commands the insurgents of the lake region. In addition to this the police have the confessions of the former president of Pagsanjan, who carried on the negotiations with Mr. Carman and who are now in jail in Manila.

Mr. Carman has many enemies in Manila who will be glad to hear of his present predicament. His phenomenal success with his special privileges have all tended to make him envied by his competitors. By availing himself of the special monopoly granted by Spanish law, he obtained practical control of the customs warehouses and for a long time he handled and stored nearly all the freight that came into Manila harbour.

If Mr. Carman is convicted of the grave charges that are laid against him, it is possible that a number of prominent Manila firms will be implicated. The military authorities have been on the tracks of some influential houses and the history of their dealings with the insurgents since the American occupation in various parts of the islands, has all been carefully sifted and with surprising results. The insurgents have a bad habit of putting all their transactions on paper and in the capture records some very interesting evidence has been discovered.

#### FOOCHOW.

The Memorial Service for the late Queen was held at the British Church, Foochow, at 4 o'clock on the 2nd inst. The Church was draped in black and was so crowded as to afford nothing but standing room for many, the local *Daily Echo* records. The foreign Consuls and other foreign Officials were present by invitation and were in uniform. In the front row of pews were Mr. P. E. O'Brien-Butler, H. B. M. Consul, and Mrs. O'Brien-Butler, Commander Walter, R.N., and Mrs. Walter, Mr. L. A. Mackinnon and Miss Mackinnon, and Lieutenant Forbes, R.N., of H.M.S. *Britomart*. In the second row were Mr. N. A. Popoff, Consul-General for Russia, and Madame Popoff, Mr. Teshima, Consul for Japan, Mr. S. L. Gracey, Consul for the United States, and Mrs. Gracey, Mr. P. Claudel, Consul for France, Mr. J. C. Oswald, Consul for the Netherlands, and Mrs. Oswald, Mr. Wintzer, Acting Consul for Germany, and Captain d'Espinay, St. Luo of the French cruiser *Chasseloup Laubat*. In the third row were Mr. Walter Lay, Commissioner of Customs, and Mrs. Lay, Mr. Doyere, Director

of the Imperial Arsenal, and Madame Doyere, Mr. C. Le Bas Rickman, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, and Mrs. Le Bas Rickman, Mr. W. T. Gracey, U. S. Vice Consul, Lieut. Sano and Mr. Iwara of the Japanese Consulate.

The Rev. L. Lloyd officiated. The service opened with Chopin's *Marche Funèbre* on the organ, and this was followed by the beautiful hymn, "When our heads are bowed with woe," which was sung with much feeling by a full choir. Then the officiating clergyman commenced the solemn service for the Burial of the Dead, reading most impressively amid the profoundest silence. Psalm XC., "Lord, thou hast been our refuge," was chanted by the choir and after the Lesson from the 1 Cor. xv. had been read, the hymn "The Saints of God, their conflict past" was sung. The prayers at the conclusion of the Burial Service were then read and the Dead March in *Saul* brought this memorable service to an end. The Rev. W. S. Walsh officiated at the organ.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. L. Lloyd.

#### TIENTSIN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. and T. Times* of the 26th ult.:

The railway was handed over to German control by the Russians on the 18th.

Count von Walderssee has given Yuan Shih-kai an assurance that German soldiers will not be sent into Shantung Province.

The *Chih Pao* bemoans the destruction of the wall of Tientsin City, the whole of which is now being levelled. The paper laments that a work three hundred years old should be destroyed in the space of comparatively few days.

The snow which has lain along the way sides hard frozen since the 3rd inst., was "reinforced" by a fresh fall on Sunday evening last, but not a very deep one. Since then the frost has been steadily maintained, and the only effect of the noon-day sun apparently has been icicles.

Several instances have occurred of foreign soldiers being missing owing to some murderous attack under cover of night, but whether by Chinese or foreigners does not seem certain. A sentry in the German quarter of Peking disappeared in this way one night last week.

A Yamen runner who became a Boxer leader and carried on a pretty high game during the trouble recently returned to Tientsin, and owing to the evidence of the brother of a man he has previously murdered, he has been arrested and is now in the hands of the Provisional Government.

It is still affirmed that Tung Fu-hsien is in his native place, Ninghsia, and keeps up a close connection with Prince Tuan. The Board of Revenue recently requested Viceroy Liu to send Tung one million taels, but he very wisely declined to do so seeing that matters are still very unsettled in the North.

The Court has appointed Chow Yu-san Treasurer of Chihli Province, and he is expected to leave for the North very shortly. He was formerly in Tientsin, but it is difficult to see in what way he can fulfil his duties if he comes, and he will presumably lie low like the other officials "waiting till the clouds roll by."

A richly dressed Chinese was arrested by the Chinese police in the Native City because he was known to be a forger; but some of the man's friends came forward and bribed the police to release him, which they did. This sort of thing is of continual occurrence in the City, but it is difficult to see how it can be dealt with.

The mounted brigands, who are disbanded troops, have continued to give trouble along the line of communication, and on Sunday a small British and German force left Yang-tsun to scour the country round and endeavouring to cut up a force of 2,000 which had been giving trouble in the district, and killed a German traveller, we believe.

The Censor of Kiangsi Province memorializes the Throne asking the Emperor to publicly announce a certain date for his return to Peking, and satisfy the desire of the people. He avers the Boxer trouble was entirely due to a few high officials, but as they are now ordered to be punished, the Court ought to return to Peking, as the Imperial Palaces, tombs, and property are there, and the responsibility of 200 years cannot be lightly thrown away.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

#### EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 12th February.

SIR,—Will those of your readers who sympathise with the desire to obtain select Government Schools for the children of European parents in the Colony, and are willing to extend their support to such a scheme, kindly send in their names and addresses to the undersigned. It has been felt desirable that those interested should meet together privately and decide upon a means of adequate representation. The Bishop of Victoria will be pleased to allow such a meeting to be held in St. Paul's College, and to preside at such a gathering.—Yours, etc.,

ALFRED CUNNINGHAM,  
Hongkong Daily Press Office.

#### HONGKONG ICE CO., LIMITED.

The twentieth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., Pedder Street, on Monday, 11th inst., at noon. The chair was occupied by the Hon. J. J. Keswick, and there were also present Messrs. W. Parlane (Manager), J. H. Lewis, A. Tillet, G. C. Anderson, R. T. Wright, B. Taylor, K. McK. Ross, W. A. Crickshank, W. J. Grason, Ho Fook, Lo Cheung Shim, Ho U Shang, and Fok Kam Yim. The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts now before you having been in your hands for some time, I propose with your concurrence to take them as read. You will observe with satisfaction the increase in revenue derived from sales of ice during last year, an increase which is in some measure due to the numerous transport vessels which called here on their way north with troops and stores, but I am pleased to add that there has been no falling off in local consumption. You are aware that, for some time past, cold storage on a limited scale has been provided at the works, and has been moderately availed of, but numerous enquiries which have been made during the year pointed to the necessity of the Company, in its own interests, providing further accommodation for frozen meat, and decided us to make the necessary additions to your property. The building, which is now being proceeded with, will consist of five rooms, only three of which, however, will at present be fitted up, having a storage capacity of 30,000 cubic feet, and, if this prove insufficient for requirements, the insulation of the other two rooms can then be taken in hand. The outlay necessary to complete the work now being proceeded with is not expected to exceed \$80,000, and such portion of this amount as cannot be provided out of funds in hand we propose to borrow, to be repaid gradually out of future earnings. I trust that this course will commend itself to shareholders, and that they will endorse the recommendation of the General Managers in regard to the appropriation on this account from last year's profit. Any questions shareholders may desire to put relating to the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer before proposing their adoption.

There being no questions, the report was adopted on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. LEWIS.

On the motion of Mr. Ho Fook, seconded by Mr. Ross, Mr. T. Arnold was re-elected auditor.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, dividend warrants will be issued to-night. There is nothing more to submit to you at this meeting. I am much obliged to you for your attendance.

The Budget Committee has, it is reported, passed the Japanese Government's proposal for increasing the taxes on sake, sugar, beer, tobacco, alcohol and petroleum. The proposal was opposed by a section of the Committee, but was finally approved.



CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,  
LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-second ordinary meeting, to be held at the company's offices on Thursday, the 7th March, at 3 p.m. :-

The directors have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the company's accounts made up to 31st December, last.

1899.—The balance at credit of working account as per last report was \$23,763.03  
Add premia since received 1,039.15  
Deduct claims paid in 1900 \$74,377.96  
Deduct return premia, &c., &c. 7,011.43  
81,389.39

Balance of profit..... \$143,412.79

It is proposed to apportion this sum as follows:—\$120,000 to shareholders as dividend for the year, at the rate of \$6 per share; \$650 as bonus to contributors of premia; and the balance, \$22,762.79, to the credit of extra reserve fund account, which will then stand at \$24,630.01, as shown in the annexed balance sheet.

1900.—The balance at credit of working account at the close of this year was \$217,196.46, which is somewhat smaller than the sum carried forward in the last report, but this is entirely due to the losses having been heavier for this period, the other items of the working account being quite satisfactory in comparison with the previous year.

Since the last general meeting the board have had to deplore the death of Mr. H. L. Dalrymple, who had been a director of the Company since 1877. Mr. Robert Shewan was invited to fill the vacancy thus caused.

Messrs. A. McConachie, A. G. Wood and E. Goetz resigned their seats on leaving the colony, and Messrs. H. W. Slade, C. S. Sharp and P. Witkowski, were invited to fill their places. The above appointments will require the confirmation of shareholders.

Messrs. N. A. Sieus and D. M. Moses retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDITORS.

Messrs. J. H. Cox and W. Hutton Potts have audited the annexed accounts and offer themselves for re-election.

ARMIN HAUPT,  
Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET.  
31st December, 1900.

| LIABILITIES.                                                              |               | \$             | c. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----|
| Capital account.....                                                      |               | 400,000.00     |    |
| Reserve fund.....                                                         |               | 1,000,000.00   |    |
| Extra reserve fund.....                                                   |               | 24,630.01      |    |
| Accounts payable:—                                                        |               |                |    |
| Dividend for 1899.....                                                    | \$120,000.00  |                |    |
| Bonus for 1899 and sundries                                               | 4,477.44      |                |    |
|                                                                           |               | 124,477.44     |    |
| Working account, 1900:—                                                   |               |                |    |
| Balance at credit.....                                                    |               | 217,196.46     |    |
|                                                                           |               | \$1,766,303.91 |    |
| ASSETS.                                                                   |               | \$             | c. |
| Cash at bankers.....                                                      |               | 11,059.39      |    |
| Fixed deposits at banks:—                                                 |               |                |    |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank-<br>ing Corporation.....                         | \$ 150,000.00 |                |    |
| Chartered Bank of India,<br>Australia and China.....                      | 70,000.00     |                |    |
| Mercantile Bank of India,<br>Limited.....                                 | 50,000.00     |                |    |
|                                                                           |               | 270,000.00     |    |
| Investments:—                                                             |               |                |    |
| Chinese Imperial Government<br>Bonds.....                                 | \$ 95,438.51  |                |    |
| Hongkong and Kowloon<br>Wharf and Godown Co.,<br>Limited, debentures..... | 103,152.50    |                |    |
| Hongkong Club debentures.....                                             | 50,000.00     |                |    |
| Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.,<br>debentures.....                              | 50,000.00     |                |    |
| Shanghai Land Investment<br>Co., Limited, debentures.....                 | 49,377.40     |                |    |
| Shanghai and Hongkong<br>Wharf Co., debentures.....                       | 41,617.07     |                |    |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co.,<br>Limited, debentures.....                      | 8,472.22      |                |    |
|                                                                           |               | 398,557.70     |    |

Loans on mortgage:—  
On properties in Hongkong 948,300.00  
On properties in Shanghai 68,992.46  
On properties in Amoy 20,000.00  
4,037,292.46

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.—  
Four shares..... 522.00  
Furniture account:—  
Office furniture, &c..... 800.00  
Accounts receivable:—  
Premia due from agencies, interest due  
on deposits and investments, etc. .... 48,072.36  
\$1,766,303.91

## WORKING ACCOUNT.

1st January to 31st December, 1900.

Dr. \$ c.  
To charges account:—  
Rents, salaries, legal and sur-  
veyors' fees, taxes, stamps,  
stationery, &c..... 27,149.28  
Directors' and auditors' fees 7,400.00  
34,549.28  
To commission account:—  
Agents' commissions..... 19,941.12  
To fire brigades' account:—  
Contributions at agencies, &c..... 308.61  
To losses account, 1900:—  
Claims paid after deduction of re-insur-  
ances..... 75,452.16  
To amount written off:—  
Furniture account..... 107.00  
To balance..... 217,196.46  
\$347,553.63

Cr. \$ c.  
By premium account:—  
Premiums received after deduction of re-  
insurances..... 243,424.30  
By interest account:—  
Amount at credit, including interest due  
on deposits and investments, &c. .... 104,000.88  
By transfer fee account:—  
Amount at credit..... 128.45  
\$347,553.63

## SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Treasurer of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home Fund begs to gratefully acknowledge the following additional sums:—

|                                                     |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Messrs. Butterfield and Swire                       | \$250.00 |
| Mr. J. Wilson Leeds                                 | 100.49   |
| G. A. Gray                                          | 50.00    |
| Rear Admiral Sir J. A. T. Bruce,<br>H.M.S. Barfleur | 50.00    |
| Capt. G. Warrander, H.M.S. Bar-<br>fleur            | 50.00    |
| Dry Canteen, H.M.S. Centurion                       | 50.00    |
| Collected by Corpl. Little, R.W.F.                  | 50.00    |
| Mr. J. W. Anstey, R.N.                              | 50.00    |
| A "Wellwisher"                                      | 48.71    |
| Corpl. Hall, A.O.C.                                 | 40.00    |
| Arsenal Street Rooms                                | 36.58    |
| Captain and Warrant Officers of<br>H.M.S. Terrible  | 33.00    |
| Rev. S. G. Tope                                     | 25.00    |
| Friends at Hok On                                   | 25.00    |
| Engineer Officers of the Naval<br>Yard              | 25.00    |
| Miss S. Wilson                                      | 20.00    |
| Sergt.-Major Boulter                                | 20.00    |
| Collected by Mr. Beer, H.M.S.<br>Wivern             | 18.00    |
| Rev. C. H. Gaff                                     | 15.00    |
| Sergt. Yates, Siege Train                           | 12.00    |
| Lance-Corpl. Clark, R.W.F.                          | 10.50    |
| Sergt. Aldridge, A.S.C.                             | 10.50    |
| Pvt. Holland, A.O.C.                                | 10.50    |
| Mr. Donaldson                                       | 10.00    |
| Shaw                                                | 10.00    |
| R. S. Piercy                                        | 10.00    |
| Mrs. Kew                                            | 10.00    |
| Quin                                                | 10.00    |
| Mr. F. T. Faull                                     | 10.00    |
| Rev. W. J. W. Anderson, M.D.                        | 10.00    |
| Mr. R. Kilpatrick, H.M.S. Centurion                 | 10.00    |
| Pvt. Roberts, R.W.F.                                | 8.50     |
| Collected by Pvt. Roberts                           | 7.10     |
| Collected by Sgt.-Major Sivier, R.E.                | 7.10     |
| Mr. Wilcockson                                      | 5.00     |
| H. Sykes                                            | 5.00     |
| E. Ralphs                                           | 5.00     |
| C. Wilkinson                                        | 5.00     |
| W. T. Wright                                        | 5.00     |
| H. Ruttonjee                                        | 5.00     |
| E. C. Smith, H.M.S. Barfleur                        | 5.00     |
| R. H. Wells                                         | 5.00     |
| Corpl. Walton, R.A.                                 | 5.00     |
| Mr. T. G. Hunter                                    | 4.00     |
| Small Sums                                          | 9.50     |
|                                                     | 1,161.48 |

## SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, 9th February.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRING-  
TON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

LI HEUNG V. THE WING FUNG TAI FIRM.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff sued the defendant firm for recovery of possession of the tenement No. 12, Jervois Street, \$500 for mesne profits and also costs.

Before formally entering upon the merits of the case, his Lordship made some strong remarks with respect to the behaviour of Chinese witnesses. He intimated that immediately before this case came on for hearing he threw out a suggestion that it might be settled between the parties, as he suspected from the pleadings that there would be some hard swearing on both sides. His grave expectations have only been too literally fulfilled in this case. The Chinese had a general reputation as being good merchants, and doubtless they deserved such a compliment, but when they came into Court they appeared to neglect utterly the dictates of truth, and they frequently conspired to defeat the ends of justice. Such being the case, it was difficult to conceive to what lengths they might go in perjury, and it was frequently very difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion on the merits of a case. In this case the evidence of the plaintiff was in a high degree unsatisfactory, and the Court had not been able to act upon it. Judgment must be entered for the defendants, with their costs of suit.

Mr. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. H. Holmes) for the defendants.

Wednesday, 13th February.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRING-  
TON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

COLLINS V. GIBSON.

In this case the plaintiff was Robert Aloysius Collins, of 11, D'Aguilar Street, cycle-dealer, and the defendant Emerson Fitzgerald Gibson. The plaintiff's claim was for \$2,000, damages for the breach by the defendant of his agreement with the plaintiff dated 2nd June, 1898, whereby the defendant agreed (*inter alia*) that he would not at any time hereafter either by himself or in connection with any other person or persons carry on the business of cycle-repairer, dealer, or manufacturer in Hongkong, Macao, or Canton so long as the plaintiff or his partner or partners, or his or their executors, administrators, or assigns should carry on such business in Hongkong. The plaintiff also claimed an injunction to restrain the defendant from further committing a breach of the said agreement by continuing to carry on such business in the colony of Hongkong.

Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Messrs. Dennys & Bowley) for the defendant.

His Lordship—I understand that the hearing of the motion shall be treated as the trial of the case.

Mr. Francis—That is so.

Mr. Robinson said he wished to make one remark. He had notice the previous day to produce some letter or other referring to transactions alleged to have taken place in Macao. He thought that in that suit an undertaking to treat the motion as the trial of the action and without pleadings meant that the affairs mentioned in the affidavits and so on were to be the subject matter of the trial, and that transactions of which they had had no notice by affidavits and concerning which they might have filed pleadings were not to be introduced.

Some discussion took place on this point, Mr. Francis demurring to Mr. Robinson's contention.

Ultimately it was decided to adjourn the case so that pleadings might be filed.



Thursday, 14th February.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH  
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

CHING CHING PO V. CHING KAM MAN.

The plaintiff was a trader residing at No. 6, Tit Hong lane, the defendant being also a trader, residing at No. 8, West Street. The plaintiff claimed from the defendant payment of the sum of \$827.44, balance of money due on the 21st day of December by virtue of an agreement dated the 1st day of February, 1900, and made between the defendant and the plaintiff.

Mr. Brutton (Messrs. Mounsey and Brutton) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Reece for the defendant.

His Lordship observed that there were two suits.

Mr. Brutton—I can get no information as to what the cross suit is.

Mr. Reece—My friend says the money is due to him and my client says the money is due to him. The question is whether my client's accounts are right or whether the accounts of Mr. Brutton's clients are right. The evidence will be the same in both cases.

It was accordingly agreed to take both cases together.

Mr. Brutton said his client was claiming from February 1st, 1900, while his friend was claiming from the 10th December, 1899.

His Lordship—If the agreement was dated 1st February, 1900, how can your account commence before that.

Mr. Reece—Payments were made before the agreement was entered into.

Mr. Brutton read the agreement, which was as follows:—

"The makers of this agreement are Ching Kam Man, of Nam Tau, and Ching Ching Po, of Sai Heung, owing to the competition for business between the launches of the Wing Shun Company and the licensed passage boats of Nam Tau and Sai Heung Ching, Kam Man and Ching Ching Po petitioned to and got permission from the District Magistrate, who communicated with the Commissioner of Customs, and made an agreement with Wing Shun Company that a compensation of ten cents was to be paid by every passenger on board every steam launch as fee for the licenses of the Nam Tau and Sai Heung passage boats. Afterwards the Wing Shun Company gave up this business, and all letters and despatches of Custom Houses are carried by steam launches supplied by Ching Kam Man, who has arranged with Ching Ching Po that a sum of \$1,000 every year is to be compensated as fee for the licenses of the passage boats of Sai Heung, besides a sum of \$300 shoe money, in order that the levying of the license fee (of ten cents) on each passenger can be prevented and a lot of trouble saved. The license fee is to be paid monthly, and if anything remains due Ching Kam Man will be held responsible. As to the licensed passage boats of Sai Heung, Ching Ching Po is not allowed to establish steam launches to ply and compete for business or to establish any transmitting boats and cause obstruction. This is what both parties agree to. From the day and so long as Ching Kam Man has steam launches carrying letters Ching Ching Po will be entitled to receive the fee for the licenses of the passage boats. They must act together from beginning to end and extend this great enterprise and partake of all blessings. Fearing that oral words are of no proof, this agreement is specially made in duplicate, each keeping (one) for reference. It is agreed that the fee for the licensed passage boats is to be \$1,000. As to the amounts, whether more or less, to be received as fee by the respective licensees, as agreed upon for licenses for Sai Heung, these must be paid and attended to by Ching Ching Po, and other persons cannot make any payments of their own accord in order to show that the matter is under one management.

"(1) It is agreed that if the launches carrying the letters and conveying the passengers and merchants have fully paid up the fee for the licenses and the shoe money, no additional launches or passage boats towed by launches can be established for the purpose of competition. If

any other persons start any opposition to this business then the payment of the license fee will cease from the date any launches begin to ply, so as to show fair play. This agreement is made and agreed to between Kam Man and Ching Po, and they must be of the same mind and assist each other, and they are not allowed to be of adverse opinions, so as to be faithful from beginning to end."

Continuing, Mr. Brutton said that under the agreement the defendant paid certain sums of money to plaintiff amounting in all to \$364, and on the day of the issue of the writ of summons in this case there was a sum of \$827 still due, and it was this balance which was now sued for.

Plaintiff gave evidence in corroboration of Mr. Brutton's statement and was subsequently cross-examined at some length by Mr. Reece.

Mr. Reece said the case for the defendant was first that payments had been made on account to the amount of \$872.95 instead of \$360 which the defendant had been given credit for; and secondly that there had been a breach of the agreement. The agreement said:—"It is agreed that if the launches carrying the letters and conveying the passengers and merchants have fully paid up the fee for the licenses and the shoe money no additional launches or passage boats towed by launches can be established for the purpose of competition. If any other persons start any opposition to this business then the payment of the license fee will cease from the date any launches begin to ply." His case was that there had been competition since the first day of the third moon, and that therefore the plaintiff was only entitled to receive license fees for the first and second moons, amounting to \$200. As there were 13 moons in this Chinese year that gave exactly \$100 a moon, and the plaintiff was only entitled to \$200. Even if the payments made on account only amounted to \$364 the plaintiff would still have been overpaid.

The defendant, in evidence, said that on the first day of the third moon the *Wing Fook* launch, which was owned by Mary Man, began to run to Nam Tau and other places from Hongkong, and this affected his business to such an extent that instead of charging 40 cents each way passage he had to reduce the price to 30 cents. When he found this out he petitioned the Commissioner of Customs at Hongkong. After this three other launches began to run. The *Wing Fook* did not run now, but three others did. He told the plaintiff that as there were so many launches in competition he could not pay him the license fee. The plaintiff recommended him to petition the Commissioner and the District Magistrate and to sign his name as well. He did so but the launches continued to run and were still running, and that was the reason he said he was not liable to pay after the second moon. He had paid over \$600 on account. He produced his wages and license fee book, which was kept by the accountant of the steam launch. Since the first moon of this year the accountant had paid to the plaintiff on account \$115.32. He himself had paid the plaintiff \$359.85 during the same period, making a total of \$475.17. Money was due to him from the plaintiff at the end of the 25th year.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$735 and costs.

The Japanese Government has included in its estimates for 1901-2 a sum of 6,300,000 yen for the establishment at Kure of a factory to make armour plates and other materials for ship-building. The item came up for discussion in the House of Representatives a few days ago, when Colonel Yamanouchi, Chief of the Kure Dockyard, speaking as an expert, explained that the new Wakamatsu Iron Foundry would supply materials for the manufacture of arms but not for the manufacture of armour plates. Japan was absolutely dependent on foreign countries in this matter, and her predicament in the event of war might be very embarrassing. Although the question of profit or loss was quite subordinate, he might nevertheless point out that if Japan possessed such a factory, she would save, in the case of one ship such as the *Shikishima*, a sum of no less than 1,700,000 yen, on account of the model, the insurance, the cost of bringing out the vessel, and in the matter of construction.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The tug-of-war competitions held nightly now since Tuesday last are proving a fruitful source of interest to the general public of the colony, as well as to the friends and partisans of those selected to take an active part in the affair. As is now doubtless well known, the ties are pulled off immediately after the interval following the first part of the Circus programme, and are watched with excited interest by the spectators, who, immediately the word "Pull" has been shouted by the referee and the straining men at each end of the rope have thrown themselves back full length in the grim contest of strength, stand up in their seats, or crowd to the edge of the arena, and shout themselves hoarse in urging on their favourites. These indeed need no urging, and when a team has at last drawn the opposing side over the specified limit, it is only when muscle and wind can hold out no longer. The greatly cut-up condition of the ground after every pull is a telling factor to the severity of the struggle.

The winners of pulls so far have been:—

Thursday, 22nd Bombay Infantry and 15th Company (Siege Train) W.D.R.G.A.

Wednesday, Siege Train (Southern Division) and R.G.A.

Thursday, H.M.S. *Orlando* and H.M.S. *Centurion*.

## CRICKET.

H. K. C. C. V. ROYAL NAVY.

After two postponements, the third and rubber match between the Club and the Navy was played on Saturday, the 9th inst., and ended in the overwhelming defeat of the landmen. Strong and Mayhew opened the defence about 11 a.m. to the bowling of Higgon and Smith and the fielding of 4 coolies and 5 members of the Club. They resisted all forms of attack till 106 was signalled when Mayhew was bowled for a sound and well hit 45. Clifton Browne did not give much trouble and was shortly followed by Strong, who had given another fine exhibition of batting, his 79 being as good as anything he has done this season. Moon, a good bat, ran himself out and let in Salisbury, who made a stand with Franklin and contributed a useful 27. His successor Salter also stayed a long time with Franklin and helped to add 70 runs, of which he claimed a vigorous 28. Then at 313 the *Endymion* batsman left for a pretty and resolute innings of 73, a long way his best batting performance this season. Ross was not out with four 4's and three singles to his credit, when the innings closed for 331 made in about 3½ hours. Dorehill was the most successful Club bowler. Some of the Club men—men who are not used to bungling in the field—did not shine in catching and clean picking up: Ward was a notable exception and has seldom done better work. During the tiffin interval, the scanty effects of a lately deported member of the cricket club (and perhaps of other clubs) were privately sold, and the proceeds were devoted to reducing the debts to the club which an apparently sudden fit left him no time to pay. Other souvenirs may be had on application to the Hon. Secretary. But this is by the way and as a warning. The Club were left two hours to make 332 runs, practically an impossible task. At no time, however, was even a draw on the tapis. Bowling at a great pace, with deadly straightness and with a good length, Salter sent man after man right about turn. Four wickets in his fourth over constituted one sheaf of victims. Seldom, if ever, has a more sensational bowling feat been achieved in Hongkong, and we do not remember to have seen any man clean bowl four wickets in one over in this Colony. The Assyrians who came down like wolves on the fold in the game of war had a peaceful rival in Salter. The click of stricken wickets and a melancholy procession out to the pitch and back again were the chief sound and sight of the batting venture of the Club. Only two men did themselves justice, for Dyson played an impregnable innings of 27 and Woodgates fearlessly and powerfully hit up a 40, which saved the Club from holding the record lowest score of the season. Ninety-nine was but a poor reply to make to the Naval 331. Upon following on the Club fared better, losing 3 wickets for 61 runs, Dyson again playing a



capital game. But the interest had evaporated and as the light was very bad, the umpires drew stumps a quarter of an hour before the time agreed on for concluding the day's play. The wicket-keeping of Clifton Browne was generally commented on with favour.

On China New Year's Day, it is hoped that the Civilians may engage the United Services in a return match and there is yet the return match with the Garrison to look forward to. So the cricket season is by no means at an end yet.

By kind permission of the Captains and Officers of H.M.S. *Centurion* and *Undaunted*, the massed bands of those two ships played through an acceptable programme, under the baton of the well-known conductor of the battleship's band.

Appended are the score and analysis:—

| THE NAVY.                                               |    |                       |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------|-----|
| Capt. Strong, R.M.L.I., c Hill, b Sercombe Smith        |    |                       | 79  |
| Lieut. Mayhew, R.M.L.I., b Dorehill                     |    |                       | 45  |
| Lieut. Clifton Browne, R.N., b Sercombe Smith           |    |                       | 14  |
| Dr. Tuck, R.N., c Maitland, b Sercombe Smith            |    |                       | 11  |
| Mr. Franklin, R.N., b Dorehill                          |    |                       | 73  |
| Dr. Moon, R.N., run out                                 |    |                       | 9   |
| Rev. E. H. Salisbury, R.N., c Ainslie, b Sercombe Smith |    |                       | 27  |
| Mr. Salter, b Hill                                      |    |                       | 28  |
| Lieut. Ross, R.N., not out                              |    |                       | 19  |
| Lieut. Moreton, R.N., c and b Dorehill                  |    |                       | 0   |
| Mr. Thurston, R.N., b Dorehill                          |    |                       | 0   |
| Extras                                                  |    |                       | 26  |
| Total                                                   |    |                       | 331 |
| H.K.C.C.                                                |    |                       |     |
| First Innings.                                          |    | Second Innings.       |     |
| Capt. Ainslie, 3rd M.L.I., b Salter                     | 10 | b Thurston            | 13  |
| F. Maitland, b Franklin                                 | 7  | not out               | 2   |
| Lieut. Hill, R.W.F., at Ross, b Salter                  | 5  |                       |     |
| Major Dorehill, R.A., b Salter                          | 2  |                       |     |
| Major Dyson, A.P.D., not out                            | 27 | st Mayhew, b Thurston | 42  |
| A. G. Ward, b Salter                                    | 0  |                       |     |
| Lieut. Lumb, 3rd M.L.I., b Salter                       | 0  |                       |     |
| Capt. Langhorne, R.A., b Salter                         | 0  |                       |     |
| Lieut. Higgon, R.W.F., b Salter                         | 0  |                       |     |
| T. Sercombe Smith, b Salter                             | 7  |                       |     |
| J. A. Woodgates, b Franklin                             | 40 | b Moon                | 0   |
| Extras                                                  | 1  |                       | 4   |
| Total                                                   | 99 | Total                 | 61  |

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| THE NAVY.      |     |                 |    |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|----|
| Higgon         | 0   | M.              | R. |
| Sercombe Smith | 16  | 4               | 48 |
| Langhorne      | 24  | 4               | 92 |
| Woodgates      | 13  | 1               | 46 |
| Dorehill       | 5   | —               | 37 |
| Hill           | 24  | 4               | 54 |
|                | 6   | 1               | 28 |
| THE H.K.C.C.   |     |                 |    |
| First Innings. |     | Second Innings. |    |
| Franklin       | 9.4 | O.              | M. |
| Salter         | 8   | 2               | 47 |
| Moon           | —   | —               | —  |
| Thurston       | —   | —               | —  |
| Ross           | —   | —               | —  |

A Chinese correspondent gives the new *China Times* the following remarks on Li Hung-chang's condition:—It is reassuring to know that His Excellency is suffering from nothing worse than the debility of extreme age; and if he can be persuaded to spare himself a little, moderate the energy and enthusiasm which he is wont to bring to the discharge of his duties, and take some advantage of the anxious care and devoted nursing with which his friends and followers are eager to surround him, there is good reason for hoping that he will be spared for many years yet to the service of his country. But the Viceroy is apt to forget that he is now an old man; and to rush at his official duties with all the vehemence of youth. In fact he will at times refuse impatiently to accept the aid of his secretaries, and the consequence is that he fatigues himself beyond all endurance. His appetite, however, remains good, and though he is subject to frequent vomiting fits, physicians are of opinion that these unpleasant symptoms are the result of weakness rather than of impaired digestion.

#### FOOTBALL.

##### SHIELD COMPETITION.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., "G" Company, R.W.F., and H.M.S. *Centurion* played off their tie at Happy Valley, on the ground of the Hongkong Football Club, in the above competition, when a good game resulted in a win for the former team by 1 goal to 0.

On Friday, the 8th inst., on the same ground, the 15th (Siege Train) and 25th Companies, Southern Division, R.G.A., also met in the shield competition, when the following were the teams:—

15th Company (White)—Goal—Field; backs—Moorhouse and O'Brien; half-backs—Harman, Nicol, and Riley; forwards—Phinn, Bond, Gettings, Cleeve, and Reid.

25th Company (Colours)—Goal—Hogben; backs—Jackson and P. Smith; half-backs—McMurray, Brown, and Kerr; forwards—Jones, Griffiths, Perigo, Mulvey, and Canavan.

The Colours kicked off at four o'clock, and even play followed in midfield. A foul against this team in centre gave Whites a chance to visit Hogben, but Jackson intervened, and kicked out of boundary. The throw-in saw the ball taken charge of by Jones and Griffiths, who were blocked by Reid and Cleeve. The game for some time was confined to the far side of the field, where quite a series of shies distributed impartially, took place. Finally Whites got away, and hustled the leather up to Hogben, who ran out and stopped the ball. It was headed in again by Gettings, but again returned. A scrimmage followed, in which Smith showed up to good advantage. Canavan missed a pass from Perigo, and Phinn took up the game. Smith tackled, and the ball went out of touch. From the goal kick the Colours were successful in transferring operations for a brief space, to the other end of the field, but Cleeve captured and covered considerable ground before he was stopped by Jackson, who kicked out of boundary. The Colours now forced the pace somewhat, but could not for some time negotiate Moorhouse, who was playing strongly. A pass from Canavan was taken up by Griffiths, who sent in a swift ball from well out that dropped just into the corner of the net. The goal was a beauty, and was greeted with much applause. With one to the bad, Whites plucked up and played with great vigour. They invaded Hogben's goal, but for a long time could not get past the backs, Smith again proving his ability in the defence line. Just when it appeared as though they should have to give it up as a bad job, a long shot from the Whites' left wing came in. Hogben, rushed by Gettings, misjudged his distance in attempting to fist the leather out, and the equaliser was recorded. Capital play on both sides followed, but the interval came without either team having improved on their score, which at half-time stood at one goal all.

The change of positions was followed by an exhibition of the same give-and-take play that had all along marked the progress of the game. Indeed, it was hard to choose between the teams; each played with equal spirit and judgment, and such a thing as individual distinction did not exist. True, no small part of the game was contested in the Colours' territory, but if their forwards were perhaps not quite up to the standard of those of the Whites, that very slight defect was more than counterbalanced in the excellence of their defence lines. Relieving a rather dangerous pressure at goal, the Colours got into centre, but a rash ball from Perigo gave the Whites a chance they were not slow to seize. Hogben, however, filled the breach, saving splendidly. Whites still continued to press, however, and danger was not really averted till a flying shot from their right wing carried the ball over the bar. Two minutes later Hogben was again visited, and this time he had to get on his knees to stop a swift ball that looked as though nothing could prevent its going into the net. Hogben managed all right, though, but failed to send the leather far enough out, and another scrimmage ensued, during which Smith was illegally charged and a foul given. This was just the sort of chance the Colours wanted to give their custodian breathing space, and for a time, from the free kick, they were successful in keeping their territory clear. Presently

Whites again attacked, but got only a bye for their trouble. So, alternately attacking and defending, neither gaining nor losing anything, both teams fought till the whistle sounded, when the score still stood:—

15th Co., 1; 25th Co., 1.

In order, if possible, to settle the game one way or another, it was decided to play twenty minutes longer—ten minutes each way. This was done, and although the Colours were playing with a minority—Jones, towards the finish of the game, having been compelled to retire to the pavilion suffering from an injury to his leg—they quite held their own against the aggressive tactics of their opponents, and the referee's second call of time found the score unaltered.

Result—A draw, 1 goal each.

Sergeant-Major Bliss, R.A., acted as referee.

##### REPLAYED TIE.

The 15th Company (Siege Train) S.D. R.G.A. and the 25th Company S.D. R.G.A. whose tie last Friday in the second round for the Shield resulted in a drawn game of one goal each, replayed the tie on the 13th inst., on the ground of the Hongkong Football Club, when the following players lined up:—

Siege Train (Whites):—Goal—Field; backs—Moorhouse and O'Brien; half-backs—Harman, Nicol, and Suttie; forwards—Gettings, Cleeve, Phinn, Riley, and Bond.

25th Company (Colours):—Goal—Hogben; backs—P. Smith and Jackson; half-backs—Griffiths, McMurray, and Kerr; forwards—Mulvey, Leitch, Perigo, Canavan, and Brown.

The Siege Train won the toss, and Colours kicked off with a bright sun in their eyes, a circumstance that placed them at a slight disadvantage. The ground was dry as a bone, but this told equally against both teams. From the centre kick Colours took the ball into Whites' Territory. Field was eager, too eager, in fact, and unnecessarily left his goal to tackle Canavan, the duty of the backs; and the throw-in that followed Field's knocking the ball out of play gave Colours an advantage at goal they otherwise would not have obtained. Heft elicited a dangerous pressure, however, by judiciously centering the ball. Play in the first stages of the game was rather slack, but the players soon warmed to their work, and the spectators were treated to excellent football. The game in the first half was a tolerably even one, only a slight superiority accruing to Whites, whose forwards outclassed those of their opponents. The teams otherwise were about equal, although Moorhouse takes a lot of beating at right back. Phinn and Riley, working well together, got a chance to shoot, but Hogben returned the ball in capital style. The teams crossed over without either having opened the scoring, and it almost looked as though the match would be again drawn. But the superiority of the Siege Train's attacking line, from the frequent visits paid to Hogben, soon began to tell. From a corner kicked by Gettings, the Siege Train, ten minutes after the re-start, defeated Hogben, and planted the ball safely into the net. With one to the bad, Colours put on the pace, Mulvey and Perigo repeatedly getting away, but always were forced to return disconsolate. Griffiths and the two backs played a capital game. Half a minute from time, Cleeve, from a pass from the wing, sent in a long, swift ball that evaded Hogben, and marked the second goal. The game thus ended in a win for the Siege Train by 2 goals to nil.

Sergeant Robertson, R.G.A., very satisfactorily discharged the duties of referee.

##### THIRD ROUND.

The draw for the third round is as follows:—

G. Co. R.W.F. v. V.R.C. To be played on

Saturday, February 16.

25th E.D.R.A. v. R.E. To be played on Mon-

day, February 25.

H.K.F.C. v. H. Co. R.W.F. To be played on

Saturday, February 23.

The winners of Siege Train and 25th

S.D.R.A. v. B. Co. R.W.F. To be played

on Thursday, February 21.

All ties are to be played on the Hongkong

Football Club Ground. The named club

must provide the ball. The match for

completion of third round, Saturday, 2nd

March.



## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

On Saturday, 9th inst., the race for the very handsome cup presented by the officers of the Royal Navy was sailed in most disappointing weather. At the start there was a very light westerly air and the seventeen yachts drifted down to Channel Rocks close together, the first five round being *Iris*, *Dart*, *Marjorie*, *Meteor*, and *Gloria*. These five had just enough wind to take them across to North Point where the breeze was a little stronger, while the remainder were hopelessly drifting about round the Channel Rocks. *Iris* was first round Meyer's Buoy and stood across into Hunghom Bay, while *Gloria* working by Kellett's Island found much slack water and finished the first round a long way ahead. There was little to choose between the other four, and after rounding the mark *Marjorie* gave up, as did all but the four leaders. The wind round worked round to the north-east and *Gloria*, who had a tremendous lead at Meyer's Buoy on the second round, looked all over a winner, but lost her lead on the beat back to Channel Rocks. All in turn thought themselves sure of the Cup, as the wind veered from one point to another, but as all came in within the space of 24 minutes, the *Dart* was an easy winner. The times of finishing were:—

|                      | H. | M. | S. |
|----------------------|----|----|----|
| <i>Iris</i> ... ..   | 6  | 11 | 22 |
| <i>Gloria</i> ... .. | 6  | 11 | 50 |
| <i>Dart</i> ... ..   | 6  | 12 | 12 |
| <i>Meteor</i> ... .. | 6  | 13 | 49 |

## THE ROYAL ARTILLERY CUP.

A cold morning and threatening rain made anything but a pleasant outlook for intending competitors for the prize presented by the Royal Artillery Officers, which took the shape of a beautiful Japanese bowl. It is a great pity that the races for two such handsome prizes as were sailed for on Saturday and Sunday should have come off in such miserable weather, from both a sailing and a spectator's point of view. The course on Sunday was from the Police Pier round Meyer's Buoy, Channel Rocks, Kowloon Rock, the South Buoy on the shoal in Hunghom Bay, Meyer's Buoy, Channel Rocks, Kowloon Rock, and back. A good start was made in a light northerly air, *Iris* and *Alannah* having the best of it, while *Bonito* left in the rear of the second division was observed to be busily engaged in removing a large mass from in front of her keel. When this was gone she rapidly improved her position, but too late ever to take any serious part in the race. Meyer's Buoy was rounded by *Alannah*, *Iris*, *Sybil*, *Erica*, *Maid Marian*, *Dart*, *Chanticleer*, *Doreen*, *Bonito*, *Meteor*, in the order named. Almost a close haul to Channel Rocks found *Iris* and *Alannah* very close together and not far ahead of *Erica* and *Sybil*, with *Bonito* fifth, *Maid Marian* sixth, and *Meteor* seventh. At this spot there was a flat calm for nearly ten minutes and all drifted aimlessly about, until the wind coming out of Kowloon Bay met the leading boats and away went *Iris* and *Alannah* a long way ahead of *Erica* and *Sybil*. Kowloon Rock was rounded in a fresh breeze by *Alannah* first and *Iris* not far behind, but off the wind the *Iris* was the quicker and rounded the Hunghom Buoy, Meyer's Buoy and Channel Rocks considerably ahead of *Alannah*. Shortly after the two leaders had rounded Channel Rocks another of those extraordinary calms occurred, for which that spot has an unenviable reputation. The *Iris* got the wind again first, but *Alannah*, when she did get it, got it with a bit more east in it, and with a wonderful lift crossed the *Iris* before reaching Kowloon Rock. Meanwhile the remainder of the fleet were looking on in a flat calm, cursing their luck and wishing for a breeze to take them home. A very pretty ding-dong race between *Iris* and *Alannah* ended in the new boat getting her nose in front at the finish, but not sufficiently so to save her time, and as no other boat was within sight, Mr. May adds another cup to his collection.

The official timing at the finish was:—

|                          | H. | M. | S. | H. | M. | S. |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <i>Alannah</i> ...       | 3  | 23 | 20 | 3  | 23 | 20 |
| <i>Iris</i> (winner) ... | 3  | 23 | 31 | 3  | 21 | 1  |
| <i>Erica</i> ... ..      | 3  | 36 | 27 | 3  | 31 | 57 |
| <i>Bonito</i> ... ..     | 3  | 39 | 59 | 3  | 38 | 44 |
| <i>Meteor</i> ... ..     | 3  | 41 | 00 | 3  | 35 | 30 |
| <i>Doreen</i> ... ..     | 3  | 45 | 39 | 3  | 39 | 9  |

|                        | H. | M. | S. | H. | M. | S. |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <i>Ladybird</i> ...    | 3  | 54 | 30 | 3  | 41 | —  |
| <i>Payne</i> ... ..    | 3  | 54 | 32 | 3  | 42 | 32 |
| <i>Dart</i> ... ..     | 3  | 55 | 5  | 3  | 45 | 5  |
| <i>Chanticleer</i> ... | 3  | 56 | 51 | 3  | 50 | 51 |
| <i>Maid Marian</i> ... | 3  | 56 | 25 | 3  | 51 | 55 |
| <i>Sybil</i> ... ..    | 3  | 56 | 30 | 3  | 41 | 30 |

## GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club was held in the Cricket Club Pavilion on Monday evening, the 11th inst., when the following resolutions were submitted:—

1. That the Club adopt the new Y. R. A. Rating Rules and Building Limitations, after the close of the present season, and abolish the Club restrictions.

2. That the First Class consist of 24 ft. l.r. yachts, but the existing boats exceeding 24 ft. new rating be allowed to sail in the 24 ft. class at their new rating, provided they do not exceed 24 ft. old rating, and have not altered their hull.

3. That rule 5 shall read—

"There shall be no time allowances in Club Races for First Class Yachts, except in the case of yachts built before the close of the season 1900-1901, whose new rating exceeds 24 ft l.r."

4. The Club Rules to be altered accordingly.

The Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., occupied the chair. In opening the meeting he said that, as they were aware, the rules as to the rating and the limitations under which their boats were now built expired at the end of this season, and the committee had had under consideration the desirability or otherwise of adopting the Y.R.A. rule of rating. The committee—and some of the principle boat-owners attended the meeting—thought it would be to the interest of the club to adopt the Y.R.A. rules, because they thought they ought to move with the times. If they had the same rules and limitations as the Y. R. A., home designers would know exactly what they wanted when the ambitious among them wrote and asked for designs, and furthermore members would be able by-and-by to buy second-class boats which had raced at home and perhaps been out-classed in the Solent with its high-class boats.

On the resolutions being put to the meeting they were carried. The words "which shall allow time on the Y. R. A. scale in respect of such excess" being added to the last resolution.

## BOXING.

We have already given the bare results of the three principal contests at the Boxing Exhibition at the Theatre Royal on the 7th inst. A few more details may be of interest.

The house was a good one, although the public mourning kept away many who would otherwise have been spectators. The audience behaved excellently, and although the last contest was awarded on a foul there was no feeling expressed to mar the occasion. The show started off with a four-round affair between Privates Watkins and Mills, after which the serious work began. The contestants for the Light-weight Championship of Hongkong, ten rounds, were Piggott, of U.S.S. *Albany*, and Morgan, of H.M.S. *Brisk*, it being announced that Milman (H.M.S. *Undaunted*) challenged the winner. Piggott started off well and the Englishman was brought to the floor once in the first round; he did a little better in the second, but was knocked off his feet twice in the third. In the fourth round Piggott did what he liked, and Morgan spent most of his time on the ground, being finally counted out after a poor show. The second event was to have been between Howe (U.S.S. *Albany*) and one of the *Dido*'s crew for a silver cup, but the *Dido* has left the harbour. Mills (H.M.S. *Centurion*) filled the vacancy, and a challenge was reported from Stoker Armstrong to meet the winner at Harmston's Circus for \$700 or \$1,000. Howe was in excellent condition, but Mills was obviously untrained, and the American started a very hot favourite. To the delight of the audience Mills put up the pluckiest fight that has been seen in Hongkong for a long time, and though he could not last for the stipulated ten rounds, he was not defeated until the seventh. In the first he drew blood

from Howe's nose and held his own well, but in the second he was obviously beaten. With a fine display of pluck he kept going, and though for the most time confined to his own corner he came up again each round. Time alone saved him in the sixth, and the seventh bout saw him at last unable to rise. The final item was the "big event," a 20-round contest, under Queensberry rules, between Con Sheehan, of H.M. Naval Yard, and Mike Collins (San Francisco), a well-matched pair in height and build, both looking in the best of condition. A very cautious start was made and the first three rounds were quite uneventful. In the fourth the men began to warm up, and the fifth saw Sheehan getting to work in earnest, though Collins did not appear pushed. However, at the end of the round there was an abrupt termination of the affair, Collins striking his opponent after "Time" had been called. His friends claimed that he did not hear, but referee Love's resonant voice was plain enough all round the ring. The ending was unsatisfactory, but the great majority of Collins's compatriots acknowledged the justice of the decision. It was a pity that the affair could not go on, the balance in Sheehan's favour being but slight at the time. He shaped well, however, and should do well. Collins has a good record, and as late as 1899 knocked out in six rounds Jones, of the R.W.F., at this port. In 1895 he was Amateur Middle-weight Champion of the Pacific Coast. Flint, of Thomas's Grill Rooms, has challenged the winner.

Mr. J. H. Downs was a volatile referee, Mr. Harmston Love acted as official time-keeper, and Mr. C. Klinck as master of ceremonies. Spectators were rewarded with a full evening's entertainment.

Below we publish the result of the drawing for the four championship in the forthcoming Boxing Tournament under the able management of Mr. C. T. Robinson. The draw took place on Wednesday night in the presence of a large number of intending competitors and local sportsmen interested in boxing. A glance at the names will show that some fine contests are assured in the first round.

## FEATHER WEIGHTS (126 lbs.)

T. Lawlers, Band, R.W.F., v. D. Davis, E. Co., R.W.F.

J. H. Brihu, U.S.S. *Brooklyn*, v. J. Jago, H.M.S. *Centurion*.

T. Mathews, Band, R.W.F., v. C. A. Bowley, Taikoo Sugar Refinery.

J. Veir, H. M. Naval Yard, v. W. H. Creasy, Seige Train.

Reserves—Tim Bailey, H.M.S. *Undaunted*, and H. K. Remedios.

## LIGHT WEIGHTS (140 lbs.)

T. Baddeley, Sapper, R.E., v. W. Thomas, B Co., R.W.F.

T. Phillips, H.M.S. *Argonaut*, v. J. Sandford, B Co., R.W.F.

Geo. Smith, H.M.S. *Centurion*, v. W. Foster, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. *Terrible*.

T. Harvey, R.M.A., H.M.S. *Tamar*, v. J. Kinsey, U.S.S. *Bennington*.

Reserves—W. Barrett, Sapper, R.E.; Pte. B. Moore, A.O.C., C. Morriss, C Co., R.W.F., Sergt. Davis, R.W.F.

## MIDDLE WEIGHTS (158 lbs.)

Thos. Phillips, H.M.S. *Argonaut*, v. W. S. Bailey, Hongkong.

E. Mansford, H.M.S. *Argonaut*, v. J. Burns, U.S.S. *Albany*.

Sergt. Jones, R.W.F. v. E. C. Duffey, U.S.S. *Brooklyn*.

J. W. Newman, H.M.S. *Terrible*, v. Bob Berwick, Taikoo Sugar Refinery.

Reserve—Geo. Smith, H.M.S. *Centurion*.

## HEAVY OR CATCH WEIGHTS.

McMurray, 25th Co. S.D.R.A., v. Copl., Aldridge, 25th Co. S.D.R.A.

Jack Gorman, Harmston's Circus, v. Bob Savidge, H.M.S. *Goliath*.

J. H. Sibbs, U.S.S. *Brooklyn*, v. W. S. Bailey, Hongkong.

It is stated by the *Japan Herald* that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to lower the rate of freight to Europe, in respect of raw silk and silk goods, by a reduction of 30 per cent., and the amended tariff would be adopted with the departure of the steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, which was announced to leave Yokohama on the 26th ult.



## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR FEBRUARY.

The uncertain state of the weather prevented the appearance of several of the regular competitors, but those who had the courage to face the rain were simply rewarded by a clear course and easy greens. Some fine scores were returned, making it very evident that the new bunker is a poor substitute for the now extinct "burn."

## CAPTAIN'S CUP.

|                             |            |    |
|-----------------------------|------------|----|
| Mr. E. J. Grist             | 85 less 12 | 73 |
| Lieut. C. C. Walcott, R.N.  | 91 " 14    | 77 |
| Capt. C. C. Ranton          | 90 " 11    | 79 |
| Lieut. R. E. E. Kriekenbeek | 97 " 14    | 83 |
| Mr. E. F. Mackay            | 92 " 5     | 87 |
| Com. Davison, R.N.          | 100 " 13   | 87 |
| Mr. T. S. Forrest           | 87 plus 2  | 89 |

(20 entries.)

## POOL.

|                              |            |    |
|------------------------------|------------|----|
| Lieut. C. C. Walcott, R.N.   | 86 less 14 | 72 |
| Mr. E. J. Grist              | 85 " 12    | 73 |
| Lieut. C. MacLachlan, R.N.   | 91 " 16    | 75 |
| Mr. T. S. Forrest            | 78 plus 2  | 80 |
| Lieut. A. J. M. Grieva, R.N. | 84 less 2  | 82 |
| Com. Davison, R.N.           | 100 " 13   | 87 |

(14 entries.)

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## "A" MACHINE GUN CO.

The eleventh shoot of the series took place at Kowloon on 10th inst. Gun. H. Hursthouse won both cups. The following are the highest scores:—

|                  | 200 | 500 | 600 | Hcp. | Total |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Gunr. Hursthouse | 25  | 25  | 23  | 13   | 86    |
| Bomb. Wodehouse  | 23  | 30  | 22  | 5    | 80    |
| Capt. Sanders    | 23  | 25  | 18  | 13   | 79    |

## THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There was a large attendance of members at the Range on the 9th inst., for the opening Competition for the Long Range Cup. A strong left wind at the 800 yards range proved somewhat disconcerting to the competitors. Instructor Wakes R.N. registered the first win with the creditable score of 90.

Following are the best scores.

|                         | 700 | 800 | H'cap. | Total |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|--------|-------|
| *Sgt. Wake, R.M.L.I.    | 48  | 42  | —      | 90    |
| *Mr. J. Marshall        | 41  | 48  | —      | 89    |
| *Mr. J. Pidgeon         | 45  | 41  | —      | 86    |
| *Mr. Hursthouse         | 33  | 39  | 12     | 84    |
| *Mr. A. Watson          | 46  | 37  | —      | 83    |
| Q.M. Sgt. Wallace, R.E. | 46  | 37  | —      | 83    |
| Gunner Pond, R.W.F.     | 45  | 28  | 10     | 83    |
| Mr. Fisher              | 37  | 45  | —      | 82    |
| Mr. Blason              | 42  | 30  | 10     | 82    |
| Mr. Cameron             | 45  | 21  | 15     | 81    |
| Ao. Sgt. Blais          | 41  | 39  | —      | 80    |
| Mr. Horley              | 45  | 27  | 8      | 80    |

\*Winners of Spoons.

## THE U.S. ARMY BILL.

A New York telegram, dated February 6th, to the *Manila Times* says:—The Army Bill was passed by the Senate last Thursday, and signed by President McKinley, and is now law. It provides that the Army of the United States shall consist of one Lieut.-General, six Major-Generals, fifteen Brigadier-Generals, fifteen regiments of cavalry, thirty regiments of infantry, a corps of artillery with chief, one hundred and twenty-six batteries of coast artillery, and thirty batteries of field artillery. It further provides that Lieutenants in infantry and cavalry regiments may transfer to the Artillery Corps, ranking by date of their original appointments. The artillery shall consist of nineteen thousand, to be increased from the present status at the rate of twenty per cent. annually. It provides for three hundred and twenty-one doctors, besides one hundred and fifty volunteer physicians for the Philippine service. The bill fixes the total number of Adjutants-General at twenty-eight, Inspectors-General at seventeen, Judge Advocates at twelve, Quartermasters at ninety-six, Commissaries at forty-four, Engineer officers at

one hundred and sixty-three, Ordnance officers at seventy-one, and Signal officers at thirty-five. It provides that after the expiration of the terms of the present staff officers, all staff details are to be made from the line, including appointments to fill present original vacancies. Chiefs of staff are to be hereafter selected from the army at large, and all promotions are to be by seniority. The new law provides that volunteers under forty years of age are eligible for first and second lieutenants, ranking according to the date of their commission in the service. Regular and volunteer enlisted men are eligible for second lieutenancies after two years' service in the army. The total number of enlisted men in the regular army of the United States shall consist of one hundred thousand men, this number to include twelve thousand native troops. The captains in the regular army are to be promoted to majors in the native battalions, while lieutenants are to be promoted to captains, and enlisted men of two years' service are to be eligible to appointment as lieutenants in the native battalions. Officers of volunteers who were commissioned since April 21st, 1898, are eligible for Quartermasters and Commissaries of Subsistence. The bill further provides that the first-class at the Military Academy of West Point shall graduate in February, and that the graduates shall take precedence in the appointments under this new army measure.

## THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The *Sibirskiya Shier* states that the centralized administration of the Siberian Railway has already proved to be too unwieldy and wholly inadequate to a practical and satisfactory working of the great trans-continental line. It leads to delays, confusion and blockages. The Imperial Government has, therefore, decided that there shall be three semi-independent administrations, centred respectively at Omsk, Tomsk, or Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk.

The Siberian line is altogether of too great a length to be efficiently controlled from one chief headquarters. The *Sibirskiya Shier* does not, indeed, hesitate to attribute all the lamentable accidents, which have already given an evil reputation to the line, to the muddle and general confusion existing between the various sections, nor does that journal, which writes on expert authority, attempt to disguise the fact that many portions of the line will shortly have to be relaid and partly rebuilt. The haste with which some sections of the road were constructed is only to a certain degree accountable for this necessity. The wholesale and rampant system of speculation which obtained among many of the contractors for the supply of first-class building material, and the notorious scamping of the work on some sections are chiefly responsible. It is true, however, that the Committee of Construction made a primary mistake in laying rails of only 4½ lbs. to the foot; the minimum should have been 6½ lbs. Such feeble material, although of good or fair quality, will not long bear the wear and tear and weight of the heavy traffic of the Siberian Railway. It is owing largely to this cardinal fault and to the fact that instead of chairs and fishplates being used the rails are simply riveted together, and stapled down to the sleepers, that over some sections the locomotive drivers are not allowed to travel at more than five miles an hour. Through the corruption and peculation referred to a huge number of the sleepers are of soft and perishable timber, instead of oak and the other hard and durable wood contracted for. Another standing danger to traffic is the flimsy and insecure structure of some of the smaller bridges, and many of the culverts.

The *Universal Gazette* give a long list of treasure and other things looted by the various foreign troops in North China. From the list of Government treasure taken from places near Peking, it appears that (according to the Chinese account) more than 555,000 Tls., beside a large quantity of valuables, furs, rugs, sycee silver and small monies, have been lost to the Imperial Government in the neighbourhood of the capital alone.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH LI HUNG-CHANG.

By appointment at his palace in Peking I recently had the pleasure of an hour's conversation with the veteran Chinese statesman, the Grand Old Man of the long-lived Chinese Empire. After salutations in which he took hold of my hand between both of his, the frail old man requested me to be seated close beside him and puffed away at his Chinese pipe, to refill which seemed to be the undivided duty of two attendants. As usual in Chinese interviews, he fired off a string of questions as to my age, profession, pay, social position, aims in life, whether married, and how many children, etc. It took some adroitness to get him to divulge an opinion, and the throwing in of a joke or Irish bull occasionally helped him to unbend a little, when he talked freely and joked consumedly in turn, and laughed very heartily. He said he enjoyed good health, although looking worn and feeble. I ventured to advise him, as a medical man, to conserve his health and strength, in order the better to serve his country during the great crisis she is just passing through. Reports since then of his illness confirm the diagnosis casually arrived at that he was not very robust.

He asked what I thought of the international looting attributed to some missionaries, and particularised a number of the American Mission Board. I said in so far as the missionaries participated in looting they were departing from the true tenets of Christianity, and that such conduct could not be defended; but that the looting accompanying an invasion provoked by Chinese murderers must be submitted to as one of the fortunes of war. He then said, "Yes; but I think the decalogue of Christianity in that case, requires revision beginning with, for example: 'Thou shalt not steal—but thou mayest loot,' at which we both laughed very heartily. He hoped to settle matters before April, and wished to use all his influence to get the Emperor back and conclude peace as speedily as possible. The Chinese, he said, did not much relish the Manchu dynasty at heart, but from their ancestral system of worship could not overthrow it constitutionally. He was in favour of them adopting all the benefits of Western civilisation—electricity, railways, mining and all that ministers to luxury and ease—but gradually. The Chinese, he thought, would voluntarily adopt many of our inventions presently, but as they were a very conservative people, it would require great tact and judgment to introduce such desirable innovations and reforms. He said, in reply to a question, that he thought China would soon rally and completely recover from the reverse inflicted upon her; that the open door policy should be reciprocal.

"How," he asked, "can you justify put a poll-tax on Chinese emigrants entering Australia and America, and demand free admission for missionaries, traders, and undesirable characters, and people of easy virtue, into the treaty ports in Chinese territory?" He strongly contended for the open door all round and reciprocally. Even the missionaries he is not personally opposed to; but discourages women coming. He pointedly asked, "How can a young lady of twenty-one years, however enthusiastic, gifted, or zealous, have any weight in converting a Chinese learned man of fifty years, with matured experience of the world? Her presence is an offence to Chinese ideas of propriety." He admitted that as lady doctors they had a legitimate sphere of work, which he could most cordially endorse by its results and gladly encourage for the future.

I then ventured some remarks on the value of life and the most desirable things in this world for the natural man. He agreed that money per se was not the object to live for. He concurred that the best things are the gift of a beneficent Creator; that the world was not a bad place to live in, provided we had a good ideal to live up to, and did not injure others or violate our own conscience and its dictates of rectitude. This led to a talk about his own *bona fides* in the present negotiations and the newspaper hints that he hoped to benefit by complications between the Powers, and possible secret understandings with Russia, both of which he very emphatically repudiated. Tea was then brought



in and served by him with both hands; and he laughingly requested me to keep the cup as a memento of the interview, in which he said the pleasure had been all his own. He also presented me with his autograph and asked me for my photograph, and with mutual salaams, the interview was at an end.—*Times of India*.

## HONGKONG.

H.M.S. *Goliath* arrived on Thursday from the North and went at once into dock, and H.M.S. *Aurora* arrived from Shanghai, having left Woosung on the 10th inst.

During the absence from the Colony of Mr. J. M. Zuniga, Spanish and Peruvian Acting Consul, Mr. Jesus Gonzalez is recognised as in charge of the Consulates.

On Thursday afternoon the remains of Mr. Thomas Herbert Glover, who died on Wednesday at No. 3, Des Voeux Villa, The Peak, at the age of 36 years, were interred at Happy Valley. Mr. Glover, who was employed as accountant at the office of the Joint Telegraph Companies, had been ill for several months.

A fire broke out in a dwelling house at Sai-kong on the 7th inst. The police and villagers extinguished the flames before serious damage was done. By a fire at Tai-po village on the 6th inst. damage to property to the extent of about \$300 was done. In neither case was the loss covered by insurance.

Two outbreaks of fire were reported by the police on Tuesday morning. The first was at half-past ten on Monday evening in a family house in Queen's Road West, when damage to the extent of \$70 was done. The Fire Brigade under Captain Superintendent May were promptly on the scene, and soon had the fire under control. The brigade had barely returned to the station when the fire bell again rang. This time a joss-stick maker's shop in Third Street was involved. The damages amounted to about \$300. Neither place was insured.

Another armed highway robbery is reported from the New Territory. A contractor carrying on business in Pottinger Street was travelling the other side of the harbour on Tuesday, and near the village of Au-Tai he was attacked by several armed men. The contractor had on his person a sum of money amounting to \$400 and a diamond ring of considerable value. The robbers possessed themselves of everything, and made off. No arrests have so far been made, but active investigations are being conducted by the police.

On the 8th inst. we sent a cheque for \$160 to the local Hon. Treasurer of the Indian Famine Fund, the proceeds of the pamphlet entitled "Mountings of Naval Guns and Their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column," being a lecture delivered here by Captains Scott and Limpus in November last, and reprinted from the *Hongkong Daily Press*. This sum represents the proceeds of the book, after payment of charges of lithographing, cost of paper, freight, etc. The various agents who sold the books in the Far East generously declined their usual commission and a larger sum would have been realised had not the box of books sent home to the London depot of the Navy League been damaged in transit. The Navy League were asked kindly to distribute such of these as were readable to naval and military institutions.

On the 8th inst. His Honour T. Sercombe Smith (Acting Puisne Judge) gave judgment in the case Chan Yik Cho v. Chan Po Shan. This was a promissory note case, the plaintiff suing the defendant for \$600. The defendant was alleged to have signed and delivered to one Li Lui Chin a Chinese document, which was translated as follows: "Now borrowed from Mr. Li Lui Chin the sum of \$600 exactly, in Hongkong current bank notes. It is allowed to demand payment at any time. This is proof." The instrument was endorsed by Li Lui Chin to the plaintiff, Chan Yik Cho, as if it were a promissory note. The two questions for the Court were:—(1) Does this instrument satisfy the definition of a promissory note which must contain an unconditional promise to pay? (2) If it is a promissory note, has the plaintiff enforced proof that the note was made by the defendant? His Lordship dealt at some length with these points, finally holding that the instrument was not a promissory note and that the plaintiff must be non-suited with costs.

The British cruiser *Arethusa* arrived on the 12th inst. from Yokohama.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a cheque for \$50 from "A.B." for the fund to assist the family of the murdered schoolmaster, Yeung Ku Wan, and of one for \$10 from "Mancunia."

The property destroyed by the fire on the 13th instant at No. 9, Kwai Wa Lane, was insured for \$3,000 with the Western Assurance of Toronto, for which Messrs. Wm. Meyerink and Co. are the local representatives.

Whilst a number of coolies were storing flour in a godown at West Point on Tuesday, the flooring suddenly gave way. Two men were injured by the falling sacks, one of them so severely that he had to be admitted to the hospital.

By the fire in Lam Loo Street, Kowloon City on the 7th inst., the occurrence of which we reported on the 8th inst. three dwelling houses were burned down, the damage, which is not covered by insurance, amounting to \$1,000. The origin of the outbreak is unknown.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Ho Ngok Lau ..... \$50  
Poultry Guild ..... 40

The report of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund for 1900 is published in the *Gazette*. The amount to the credit of the Fund on the 31st December was \$88,793.24. The number of contributors on the books was 318, an increase of 72 since the 31st December, 1899. During the year 111 officers joined the Fund, 36 left, and four died. There are 271 children on the books. The pensioners number 14, drawing the aggregate pensions of \$1,341.94 per annum.

The U.S.S. *Kentucky* entered the Harbour on the 12th inst., having left Manila on the 9th inst. She is the first American battleship that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean to foreign ports, and all on board are proud of her record. She has been engaged in persuading the Sultan of Turkey to pay the indemnity due to the United States over missionary outrages in Armenia. The *Kentucky* is a sister ship to the *Kearsarge*, built by the Newport News Ship-building Company and launched some 18 months ago. At her trial trip she developed a speed of 17 knots an hour. Her armament consists of the following: four 13-inch and four 8-inch guns mounted in superimposed turrets fore and aft, fourteen 5-inch guns, twelve 6-pounders on superstructure, eight 6-pounders on berth deck, four 1-pound automatic and four 1-pound rapid fire in lower main tops, four Colt Machine guns in upper main tops, two 3-inch field pieces, and four torpedo tubes. The *Kentucky* can throw at one round more metal than any battleship afloat. She is commanded by Captain Colby M. Chester. The full complement of the ship is 540 men and 60 marines, besides 32 officers.

Mr. G. J. W. King sold by public auction six lots of Crown land at the Public Works offices on the 11th inst. There was quite a number of Chinese buyers, who bid with much spirit, more especially in the first two lots, which increased by the fifties and hundreds. In the three smaller lots at Kowloon the bidding was wholly confined to Chinese, advancing steadily by tens and twenties till three times the upset prices was reached. The following are the particulars of each lot, with the prices at which the hammer fell. Kowloon Inland Lot, No. 1,122, at Mong Kok Tsui, 5550 sq. ft., at an annual rent of \$64 and upset price \$3,331, knocked down to Lau Chin Ting for \$8,100. Kowloon Inland Lot, No. 1,118, comprising 20,050 sq. ft., at an annual rent of \$220, and with an upset price of \$6,015, purchased by Mr. A. Shelton Hooper for \$6,035. Kowloon Inland Lots 1,119, 1,120 and 1,121, at Fuk Tsun Heung, comprising respectively, 1,500, 1,327 and 1,762 sq. ft., with respective annual rentals of \$12, \$10 and \$14, and upset prices of \$300, \$266 and \$353. The first two lots were purchased by Yau Chin Chi, and the third by Li Chung Sang. The last lot put up was one in Kennedy Road (Inland Lot 1623) with an area of 18,225 sq. ft. and a yearly rental of \$106. The upset price was \$2,733 and it realised \$2,753, the purchaser being Mr. B. Brotherton Harker.

On the 11th inst. H.M. despatch boat *Alacrity* arrived from Shanghai, and the French gunboat *Comete* from Haiphong.

Apart from two cases of bubonic plague (Chinese), both fatal, there were no instances of communicable disease in the Colony during last week.

Whilst loading sugar on the steamer *Onsang* in the harbour on the 11th inst. a coolie fell down the hold and sustained injuries from which he died. The body was taken to the mortuary.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week shows that 398 non-Chinese and 115 Chinese visited the former, and 163 non-Chinese and 2,622 Chinese the latter institution.

An earth-coolie was making excavations, Kennedy Road way on Friday, 8th inst. when the bank collapsed and buried him. He was dead before help arrived. The body was conveyed to the mortuary.

The body of a Chinaman, apparently about 40 years of age, was found hanging by the neck in a drain in course of construction opposite the building now being erected at Des Voeux Road Central. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

Another well-known figure in the colony has been called away by death, Mr. Paul Jordan breathing his last on the 9th inst. at Forest Lodge, Caine Road, the residence of his brother Dr. G. P. Jordan. Latterly Mr. Jordan had not been in the best of health, but his end was not thought to be so near, until a short time before his death, when he became unconscious and remained so until the end. The deceased gentleman was 49 years of age and leaves a widow and a large family, who are at present in England. At one time Mr. Jordan was employed in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, leaving some years ago to start business for himself as a share and general broker. Being a lover of sports, he was a familiar figure at the Jockey Club Race Meetings, entering ponies for many years. The funeral took place on Saturday, when many Freemasons, Mr. Jordan being a prominent member of the fraternity, attended.

In good time, and rather earlier than in some previous years, the *Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, Indo-China, the Philippines, &c.* has made its appearance. The Volume for 1901 is a trifle bulkier than its predecessors notwithstanding the efforts made to keep it within manageable limits by compressing the information and rearranging certain portions of the contents, such as the grouping of the missionaries in China together and those in Japan together, and omitting them from the alphabetical index of foreign residents. This will be found a much more convenient mode, and as they are in alphabetical order, easier for reference. The missionaries in Japan follow next after the Nagasaki directory, and those in China follow the Szemao directory and precede that for Hongkong. In the description of China is incorporated an interesting sketch of the events which led to the anti-foreign outbreaks, and the hostilities of last year; in the Peking description is embodied a graphic account of the events preceding the siege of the Legations and of their defence by the foreigners from June to the relief on the 13th August; and in the account of Tientsin is included a narrative of the hostilities there and investment of the foreign settlements by the Boxers. These particulars have all been supplied from the north, and are valuable both as being interesting reading and as forming an historically accurate record. The other numerous descriptions have all been brought up to date, and the directions carefully revised. Those in the northern parts of China may possibly be somewhat incomplete owing to the changes going on and the difficulty in some cases of obtaining accurate returns in time for the work to go to press. The usual maps and plans will be found in the larger edition brought up to date. The work has, we notice, been much more largely availed of by advertisers, who are evidently discovering what a *vide mecum* the Directory is to every business house in Eastern Asia. The book still retains the red cover which has become such a familiar object in the East, and in its general get-up and letterpress fully maintains its reputation.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

The French Far Eastern squadron is to be reinforced by the gunboat *Acheron*, just repaired at Toulon, which will leave Europe for Saigon this month.

H.M. cruiser *Greyhound*, which was last month having her guns placed on board at Portsmouth, is ordered to be ready for sea by the end of April.

From the 5th instant, by order of M. Doumer, Governor-General of Indo-China, the exchange for the dollar at the Treasury has been fixed at 2 francs 55.

Mr. E. Andrews, who is Consul for Siam, has been appointed a Commissioner for the port of Rangoon in place of Mr. C. B. Lacey, who has resigned.

As we suggested was probable, rumours about Li Hung-chang's death have been very widespread up north. On the 31st ult. the Tokyo correspondent of the *Nagasaki Press* wired: A Tientsin telegram received here states that Li Hung-chang died at Tientsin at 9 a.m. on the 30th January.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Shanghai Land Investment Co. at Shanghai on the 7th inst., it was decided to propose at the annual general meeting a final dividend for 1900 of 6½ per cent., making 12 per cent. for the year. A further issue of capital to the extent of Taels 650,000 in fully paid up shares of Tls. 50 each was also agreed to, and it was proposed to issue the shares to shareholders at par in the ratio of one share for every two held in the Company.

*L'Avenir du Tonkin*, discussing the intention of France to return to China the loot sent by General Frey on the *Uruguay* and *Les Andes*, points out that as the Powers are not admitted to be at war with China, there cannot therefore strictly be "prizes of war," but as there has been in fact a war against the government of China, the seizing of loot was logically justifiable. Our contemporary, however, rejoices to see France the first to renounce this cruel and out of date custom, but thinks that the Chinese will hardly comprehend the action.

The death of the late Governor Jaeschke, of Kiaochow, occurred on the Kaiser's birthday, and the dinner for officers and colonists which was held at the Prinz Heinrich Hotel was marked by a melancholy coincidence, records the *N.-C. Daily News* Tsingtao correspondent. The guests were about to send an address to the Governor, who had been laid up for a fortnight with typhoid fever, when news came that he had just passed away. Without finishing the birthday dinner, the members went quietly home. The funeral took place on the 30th ult., the late Governor's son arriving from Taku on his ship the *Tiger* to be present at the ceremony.

A telegram was received at Division Headquarters, Manila, last week, which contains the nominations and appointment of the new general officers of the U.S. regular army who are now serving in the Philippines. They are:—Brigadier-General Arthur MacArthur (Major-General U.S.V.) to be Major-General. To be Brigadier-Generals, U.S.A., Colonel S. O. Bates (Major-General U.S.V.), Col. Lloyd Wheaton (Major-General U.S.V.), Col. R. H. Hall (Brigadier-General U.S.V.), Captain J. F. Bell (Brigadier-General U.S.V.), Major W. A. Kobbé (Brigadier-General U.S.V.), Colonel C. W. Davis (Brigadier-General U.S.V.), Colonel R. P. Hughes (Brigadier-General U.S.V.), Colonel S. S. Sumner (Brigadier-General U.S.V.).

A Hsianfu despatch received in Shanghai states that a Censor named Ch'en Ming-luan has memorialised the Emperor and Empress Dowager, urging the latter to settle and notify the Empire the date the Court will return to Peking, as the best means of settling the minds of the people, considering the excitement existing through the country. The Censor continues that even if the Court intends to visit some other city before returning to Peking, this should also be proclaimed to the country to satisfy the inhabitants and let them live in peace and quiet. And further, should it be necessary to choose a secondary capital in case Peking cannot be made the capital of the Empire, the Censor recommends one of the cities of Hunan or Hapek as the safest places in the Empire to retire to.

The following appointment has been made at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant Reginald C. L. Owen, to the *Blenheim*, to date 10th January.

The German Emperor has offered the use of a warship for the conveyance of the Sultan's Mussulman mission to China, of which we have already spoken.

The *L. and C. Express* learns that there is no foundation for the statement which comes from Brussels that King Leopold's proposed visit to St. Petersburg is connected with a plan for the acquisition of a piece of territory in China for the Belgians.

A question having arisen as to the compensation to be granted in the case of Indian cavalry with the field force in China for loss of horses on service, it is now stated that it has been decided that all losses are to be made good by a free issue of animals from the Remount Depot at Hongkong, when it can be shown that the losses have occurred in military employment as laid down by the Regulations on the subject. Instructions have been given accordingly.

General Voyron, Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary Corps in China, has sent home to France a report on the situation of the French troops. The General affirms that the present condition of the force is very satisfactory, and that the French soldiers hold their rank worthily amongst those of other nations. A superior officer, in a letter addressed to a friend in France, states that all the Foreign Powers agree in recognising that, in regard to the provisioning of the Expeditionary Corps, the French are much the best provided.

An Anglo-Chinese correspondent writing to the *Outlook*, regretting the loss of Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co.'s *Suihsiang* on the Yangtze, says:—The work being pioneer experiment, they tried their ship at the worst time of year, when the waters of the Yangtze are contracted. Still a seventeen-knot boat, if properly handled, should go through the worst rapids easily. Personally, I advocate a mooring chain being picked up at the base of each rapid during the low-water season, and let the craft use her winch. The next experiment will be of interest, and will, I learn, be undertaken by a British syndicate.

It is stated from Berlin that a Bill has been laid before the Federal Council conferring upon the soldiers and sailors who have taken part in the expedition to China the same privileges with regard to pensions as are enjoyed by the colonial troops. The Bill further provides pensions for the widows and orphans and other dependants of the troops employed. These pensions range from the 42s. a year to be given to children of private soldiers whose mothers are still alive to the £25 a year to be received by the widows of generals or admirals who have fallen.

In regard to the alleged looting by German soldiers in China, a Berlin correspondent of a home paper hears that, according to the reports which have arrived there, German soldiers, when landing in China, were again reminded that all excesses in looting would be most severely punished. This warning, it is said, has been acted on, several offenders have received sentences up to ten years' penal servitude. Others, who committed minor offences, and could not be sent to prison, were punished by being bound to trees for some hours. This is, of course, a severe punishment, but it was also resorted to thirty years ago, during the Franco-German War, and is in accordance with the German Military Penal Code.

Japanese journals report the death of the well-known diver Fukumatsu Sakamoto. He was engaged in the almost impossible task of fixing lines to a hull—that of a concrete depositor, the *Iyushima Maru*—at a depth of between 50 and 60 fathoms in the Inland Sea. Fukumatsu's attempt seemed to promise success. On the first day, he reached the bottom of the sea, and assured himself, as he supposed, of the feasibility of the task. On the second day, after remaining down for some time, he gave the signal to be drawn up, but his body seems to have slipped from the supporting loop in the process of ascent and he never reached the surface, nor has his corpse been found. He was only 44 years of age. It is suggested that he became numbed with cold and lost power to help himself. Diving operations carried on at this season might well have that result.

Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding R.E. China Expeditionary Force, has been appointed Director General Military Works, vice General Turner, deceased.

Dr. Halkin, a savant of Liège, is to visit Siam on a tour of geographical and ethnographical exploration on behalf of the Belgian Government. He arrived at Singapore from Penang on the 4th inst. After visiting Siam he proceeds to Japan, North China, and travels through Siberia from Vladivostok to Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Mr. G. M. Schilling, who is on a walking tour round the earth, was in Rangoon on the 1st inst. He is in first-rate condition just now, says the *Rangoon Gazette*, and starts on an early date to walk to Mandalay. On this journey, he will probably follow the railway and do the tramp at the rate of 35 to 40 miles a day. He then proceeds to Bhamo, and across Yunnan, intending to reach Canton via Mengtse.

The Japanese House of Representatives had a motion before it on the 29th ult. to consider a resolution offering the condolences of the House in connection with the death of Queen Victoria. Dr. Hatoyama, who brought it forward, asked for the suspension of the standing orders, and said that the relations between Japan and England under Her Majesty's sway had been of the most intimate character, as was instanced by the fact that the Queen interfered to prevent the passing of the Canadian Bill for excluding Japanese labourers, and by the fact that England had taken the lead in revising the treaties. Many other instances might be adduced of the constantly growing friendship between Great Britain and Japan, and it seemed eminently fitting that the House should record its condolences. Mr. Hoshi Toru wished to know whether there was any precedent for the proposed step, and whether the English Court had gone into mourning when the Dowager Empress of Japan died. Dr. Hatoyama replied that there was no precedent in the records of the House, and the English Court had not, he believed, gone into mourning when the Empress Dowager of Japan died. Mr. Hoshi Toru suggested the advisability of withdrawing the motion, but on the suggestion of another member, it was handed to a Special Committee.

## COMMERCIAL.

## TEA.

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

|                     | 1900-1     | 1899-00    |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
|                     | lbs.       | lbs.       |
| Hankow and Shanghai | 573,270    | 457,760    |
| Amoy                | 11,244,976 | 16,174,695 |
| Poochow             | 11,818,246 | 16,632,305 |
| Canton              |            |            |

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

|          | 1900-1     | 1899-00    |
|----------|------------|------------|
|          | lbs.       | lbs.       |
| Shanghai | 16,043,001 | 12,345,300 |
| Amoy     | 11,308,831 | 9,851,272  |
| Poochow  | 27,352,782 | 21,093,572 |

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

|                     | 1899-1900  | 1898-99    |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
|                     | lbs.       | lbs.       |
| Shanghai and Hankow | 35,474,308 | 25,478,407 |

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

|          | 1900-1     | 1899-00    |
|----------|------------|------------|
|          | lbs.       | lbs.       |
| Yokohama | 23,535,113 | 19,059,771 |
| Kobe     | 12,186,188 | 33,375,452 |
|          | 35,720,296 | 52,435,223 |

## SHUK.

Quarries, 2nd February.—Silica sand continues to be in good demand for Europe, and business is facilitated by the drop in exchange. Prices paid the following quotations may be made:—\$740 for Kwong Shun Cheong 12/15, \$720 for Wing Wo Tak, Wing King Lun and Wing Lo Loong 9/11, \$720 for Wing Kut Cheong 9/11, \$710 for Kai Sun Cheong 12/15, \$710 for Kwong Lun 12/15 and Kwong Lun Hing 11/12, \$700 for Kwong Lun Hing 12/15, \$685 to \$690 for Ching Wo Hang and Kwong Lun Cheong 10/12, \$675 to



Yut Wo Hing, Lun Wo Hing and Min Tai Cheong 10/12, \$635 for Kung Wo Hing 13/15, \$630 for Tung Hing, Yan Hing Loong and Sooy Wo Cheong 11/18, \$595 for Tung Hing, 13/15. Short-reels—Have been in very little enquiry. Appended are quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London and Lyons, Exchange 4 months, sight, 2/0, and Fcs. 3.56½ per Dollar.

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

|                | 1900-1901<br>bales. | 1899-00<br>bales. |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Shanghai ..... | 36,123              | 59,956            |
| Yokohama ..... | 15,201              | 16,167            |
|                | 51,323              | 76,123            |

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

|                | 1900-1901<br>bales. | 1899-00<br>bales. |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Shanghai ..... | 4,908               | 13,971            |
| Yokohama ..... | 14,105              | 24,682            |
|                | 19,013              | 38,653            |

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

For steamer *Indus*, sailed on the 28th Jan. For Marseilles:—140 bales raw silk, 83 cases silk, 398 pkgs. tea, 232 pkgs. matting. For Lyons:—683 bales raw silk. For St. Etienne:—23 bales raw silk. For Milan:—48 bales raw silk. For London:—135 bales waste silk.

For steamer *Coptic*, sailed on the 29th Jan. For San Francisco:—375 pkgs. tea, 10 cases silk. For Acapulco:—1 case silk. For San Pedro:—1 case silk. For Panama:—19 cases silk. New York:—38 bales raw silk.

For P. & O. steamer *Peninsular*, sailed on the 2nd February. For Manchester:—195 bales waste silk. For London:—1 case cigars from Manila, 1,746 pkgs. tea from Foochow, 423 rolls mats and matting, 135 bales waste silk opt. Manchester, 75 bales waste silk, 4 cases silks, 12 bales canes, 3 cases feathers, 4 cases curios, 2 cases pottery. For Lyons:—470 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—30 bales raw silk, 1 case silks.

For steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, sailed on the 22nd January. For San Francisco:—46 pkgs. tea, 1 case silk. For Corinto:—1 case silk. For Acapulco:—1 case silk. For La Libertad:—1 case silk. For Guayaquil:—4 cases silk. For Callao:—6 cases silk. For Chicago:—1 case silk. For New York:—6 cases silk, 40 bales raw silk.

For steamer *Rhipheus*, sailed on the 23rd Jan. For London:—509 boxes tea—106,89 lbs. scented caper, 320 boxes tea from Macao, particulars unknown; 68 boxes tea from Amoy, particulars unknown; 4,202 bales hemp, 125 rolls matting, 550 cases preserves, 500 cases preserves, 100 cases blackwoodware, 47 cases China-ware, 48 cases cigars and cigarettes, 27 cases small, 18 cases camphor wood trunks, 50 pkgs. sundries. For London opt. Manchester:—80 bales waste silk. For London opt. Hamburg:—230 bales canes, 100 bales feathers. For Hamburg:—10 cases shell.

For steamer *Polarstjerne*, sailed on the 7th February. For New York:—5,501 pkgs. fire crackers, 124 pkgs. joan sticks, 128 pkgs. rattan-ware, 200 bales split bamboo, 50 bales canes, 15 bales cassia, 344 cases blackwoodware, 100 cases cassia buds, 30 cases China-ware, 50 boxes dried lychees, 50 boxes staranised, 48 cases bamboo fans, 10 cases ginger, 6 cases paper, 5 boxes waffles, 1,006 pkgs. merchandise.

#### OPIUM.

Hongkong, 15th February.—Malwa.—A fair quantity changed hands. New at \$810, and Old at \$820/30.

Bengal.—Market ruled very firm. Patna advanced to \$850. Benares is very scarce and is quoted at \$940.

Nothing transpired either in the state of the market or quotation.

|               | stock. |
|---------------|--------|
| Patna .....   | 1,549  |
| Benares ..... | 180    |
| Malwa .....   | 895    |
| Patna .....   | 2,700  |

#### COTTON.

Hongkong, 15th February.—Fair business was put through at a reduction of ¼ to ½, closing quiet. Stock about 3,200 bales.

Bombay, ..... 22.00 to 22.50 picul  
Bengal (New), Rangoon, } 22.00 to 23.75 "  
and Dacca, ..... }  
Shanghai and Japanese, ... 24.00 to 25.50 "  
Tungchow and Ningpo, ..... 24.00 to 25.50 "  
Sale: 700 bales.

#### YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, February 15th.—Quietness has been the prevailing feature of the latter half of the fortnight. There are no country buyers in the market, but our local dealers have fully taken advantage of the keen competition to realise amongst some large importers and laid in a fair stock of special spinnings and chops at exceptionally easy terms against resumption of business after the holidays. The market for the past few days is now entirely closed and may be termed 50 cents to a Dollar lower. Supplies have overtaken the offtakes and our estimate of stocks shows a small increase on last figures.

Local Mill quotations are maintained as last advised, but they have experienced no demand.

Japanese Spinings.—Are doing nothing, and although last quotations are maintained it is rumoured that a heavy fall is anticipated on resumption of business after the holidays.

Raw Cotton.—Continues to move very slowly and the bulk of the late heavy receipts of Indian staple have gone into godown. Some large parcels have lately been offered freely without leading to any business. Sales reported are some 180 bales machine-ginned Bengal at from \$22 to \$23, with an estimated unsold stock of 3,600 bales, market closing weak. China Cottons are also weak, some 500 bales Shanghai and Ningpo fetching \$24 to \$24½, prices showing a decline of 50 cents, and market closing weak. Stock about 350 bales. Quotations are Indian \$18 to \$23, Rangoon \$17 to \$22½, China Cotton \$23 to \$25.

Exchange on India has fluctuated between Rs. 149 and Rs. 150, and now closes to-day at Rs. 149 for T/T 149; for Post. On Shanghai 72½ and on Yokohama 1½ per cent. discount.

The undernoted business in local and imported spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ending 11th instant, viz:—

Indian.—Total sales 2,140 bales, comprising 1,650 bales No. 10s., 40 bales No. 16s., and 450 bales No. 20s., prices remaining with little alteration as those last given, and market closing steady. Estimated unsold stock about 27,000 bales.

Japanese.—The market has rallied and tendency after China New Year appears firmer. Forwards sales of about 3,500 bales, on the basis of Tls. 78½ to 79½ for No. 16s., and Tls. 81 to 82 for No. 20s., are reported.

Local.—Rule very firm, the unwillingness of spinners to sell at previous rates restricting business to a considerable extent. Sales reported are some 2,500 bales, on the basis of Tls. 74 to 77 for No. 14, and Tls. 68 to 72 for No. 10s., delivery after China New Year.

#### COALS.

Hongkong, 15th February.—Small sales of Japanese at quotations:—

Cardiff..... \$29.00 sellers ex ship  
Australian \$14.00 to \$14.50 ex godown, nominal  
Yubari Lump..... \$11.00 ex godown, nominal  
Miiki Lump ..... \$10.  
Moji Lump ..... \$7.00 to \$9.50 ex ship, steady  
Hongay double } 10.50 ex godown  
screened ..... }  
Hongay Lump..... \$8.50 ex ship } nominal  
Hongay Dust ..... \$5.50 " }  
Briquettes..... 14.50 ex godown }

#### MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

Hongkong, 15th February.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PITCH GOODS.—Bombay Yarn: 100 bales No. 6 at \$78, 1,050 bales No. 10 at \$86 to \$94.50, 750 bales No. 12 at \$90 to \$94, 150 bales No. 16 at \$97 to \$108, 1,250 bales No. 20 at \$99 to \$108. Grey Shirtings: 2.0 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 7 Boys at \$4.00.

METALS:—Quicksilver: 100 flasks at \$167.00.

#### COTTON YARN.

|                            | per bale            |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s..... | \$78.00 to \$111.00 |
| English—Nos. 16 to 24..... | 114.00 to 120.00    |
| " 22 to 24.....            | 120.00 to 128.00    |
| " 28 to 32.....            | 136.00 to 142.00    |
| " 36 to 42.....            | 154.00 to 170.00    |

#### COTTON PITCH GOODS.

|                                            | per piece    |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. ....                 | 2.15 to 2.25 |
| 7 lbs. ....                                | 2.40 to 2.55 |
| 8.4 lbs. ....                              | 2.90 to 3.60 |
| 9 to 10 lbs. ....                          | 3.70 to 4.50 |
| White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. ....          | 2.60 to 2.80 |
| 58 to 60 " ....                            | 3.25 to 4.05 |
| 64 to 66 " ....                            | 4.30 to 5.55 |
| Fine.....                                  | 5.30 to 7.90 |
| Book-folds. ....                           | 4.40 to 6.80 |
| Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....               | 0.78 to 1.00 |
| T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. ....       | 1.75 to 1.90 |
| 7lbs. (32 " ) ....                         | 2.00 to 2.25 |
| 8lbs. (32 " ) Mexs. ....                   | 1.95 to 2.20 |
| 7lbs. (32 " ) " ....                       | 2.85 to 3.70 |
| 8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) ....                | 2.90 to 3.60 |
| Drills, English—40 yds. 14 to 16 lbs. .... | 4.25 to 7.10 |

#### FANCY COTTONS.

|                                        | per yard      |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs. .... | 1.55 to 5.00  |
| Brocades—Dyed.....                     | to            |
| Chintzes—Assorted .....                | 0.06½ to 0.17 |
| Velvets—Black, 22 in. ....             | 0.22½ to 0.60 |
| Velveteens—18 in. ....                 | 0.20 to 0.22½ |

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.38 to 2.50 per dozen

#### WOOLENS.

|                                        | per yard       |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....      | 0.80 to 1.50   |
| Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.....     | 1.25 to 2.50   |
| Long Ells—Scarlet.....                 | 6.40 to 10.00  |
| Assorted.....                          | 6.50 to 10.10  |
| Camlets—Assorted.....                  | 12.50 to 32.00 |
| Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } Assorted | 8.00 to 20.00  |
| Orleans—Plain .....                    | 8.50 to 10.00  |
| Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. ....             | 4.00 to 18.00  |

#### METALS.

|                                      | per picul |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Iron—Nail Rod .....                  | 4.30 to   |
| Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.).....   | 4.30 to   |
| Swedish Bar .....                    | 7.50 to   |
| Small Round Rod .....                | 4.75 to   |
| Hoop ½ to 1½ in. ....                | 5.50 to   |
| Wire 15/25.....                      | 8.50 to   |
| Old Wire Rope.....                   | 2.50 to   |
| Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop..... | 10.25 to  |
| Australian .....                     | 10.10 to  |
| Yellow Metal—Muntz. 14/20 oz. ....   | 41.50 to  |
| Vivian's. 14/20 oz. ....             | 41.00 to  |
| Elliot's. 14/20 oz. ....             | 41.00 to  |
| New Chops. 14/20 oz. ....            | 40.75 to  |
| Composition Nails.....               | 65.00 to  |
| Japan Copper, Slabs.....             | 49.00 to  |
| Tin.....                             | 61.00 to  |

|                  | per box. |
|------------------|----------|
| Tin-Plates ..... | 6.50 to  |

|                    | per cwt. case |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Steel ½ to ½ ..... | 5.50 to       |

#### SUNDRIES.

|                    | per picul |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Quicksilver .....  | 165.00 to |
| Window Glass.....  | 5.50 to   |
| Kerosene Oil ..... | 2.35 to   |

#### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—*Coremandel* (str.), *Ision* (str.), *Shanghai* (str.), *Aleinous* (str.), *Doucalion* (str.), *Sado Maru* (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Glaucus* (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—*Eridan* (str.), *Sado Maru* (str.), *Annam* (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—*Sachsen* (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Bombay* (str.), *Sibiria* (str.), *Friedburg* (str.), *Marburg* (str.), *Barnis* (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B. C.—*Tacoma* (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—*Empress of Japan* (str.).

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*Gaelic* (str.), *Hongkong Maru* (str.), *China* (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—*Albany* (str.), *Polonia* (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIA.—*Kanga Maru* (str.), *Shanghai* (str.), *Eastern* (str.).



FOR PORTLAND, O.—Eva (str.).  
 FOR SAN DIEGO.—Strathgyle (str.).  
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.—  
 Bernida (str.).  
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—  
 Arratoon Apear (str.).

### VERNON & SMYTH'S SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 15th February.—The near approach of the Chinese New Year holidays and the consequent absence of Chinese operators has had the usual quieting effect on the market, and business during the week has been comparatively dull, while rates (except in Banks), where they have not actually fallen, show an inclination to decline temporarily.

**BANKS**—Hongkong and Shanghai with a continued demand for cash have further advanced to 354 per cent. prem. after small sales at 352 and 353 per cent. prem., and at 366 and 367 for April; market closes firm at 354. Nationals are enquired for at quotation, but no sales have been effected.

**MARINE INSURANCES**—China Traders and Cantons remain on offer at quotations without business. Unions are enquired for in small lots at \$247½. No local business in the Northern Insurances to report, but North Chinas are on offer at Tls. 180.

**FIRE INSURANCES**—Hongkongs have been placed in small lots at \$312½, and close steady at \$315. Chinas have changed hands at \$84. The Directors of the latter Company recommend paying a dividend of \$6 for 1899 working.

**SHIPPING**—Hongkong, Canton and Macao were placed in the early part of the week at \$35½, but have since declined to \$35½ with sellers. Indoes after another jump to \$118, close quiet with sellers at that rate. Sales were effected during the week at \$114, \$115 and \$117. Douglases have changed hands at \$45 and \$45½, closing with buyers at the latter rate. China Manilas continue on offer without sales. China Mutuels unchanged and without business. Star Ferries have been negotiated at \$20½ and \$6½.

**REFINERIES**—China Sugars have declined to \$124 with sales. Luzons unchanged and without business.

**MINING**—Punjoms have ruled very quiet with only small sales at \$3½. Raubs have further declined to \$37½ with small sales, and close with sellers at \$38. There appear to be no reasons for this sudden drop, except the last comparatively bad crushing (1,260 oz. from 3,100 tons), and the rumour that a large holder of the stock is about to realise. Jelebus have changed hands at quotation. Private advices state that the increased Capital asked for by this Company has been passed by the shareholders. Nothing else to report under this heading.

**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS**—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue very quiet with no sales of any importance to report. Kowloon Wharves after sales at \$94, \$94½, and \$95 cash have receded again to \$94. Wanchai Godowns unchanged and without business.

**LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS**—Hongkong Lands with the monthly settlements in view have ruled weak, and sales have been effected at \$198, \$197, and \$196, and \$195 for settlements; market closes with sellers at the last rate. Hongkong Hotels have found buyers at \$123½, and close steady at that rate. Humphreys have been placed at \$12½ cash, and at \$13½ and \$14 for June delivery, and West Points at \$50.

**COTTON MILLS**—No business to report.

**MISCELLANEOUS**—Cements have changed hands at \$19½, and close in demand at that rate, sellers asking \$20. Watsons have ruled firm and have been placed at \$16. Dairy Farms, Fenwicks, and Watkins have been placed in small lots at quotations.

**MISCELLANEOUS**—Ordinary half yearly meeting Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on 16th inst. Ordinary half yearly meeting Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. on 25th instant. Transfer Books now closed. General meeting Hongkong High Level Tramway Co. on 18th for the purpose of altering Articles of Association. Ordinary general annual meeting Hongkong Fire Insurance on 6th March. Transfer Books close on 20th inst. Ordinary annual meeting China Fire Insurance Co. on 7th March. Transfer Books close on 21st inst. Ordinary

annual meeting Geo. Fenwick & Co. on 21st inst. Transfer Books close on 18th instant. Ordinary general meeting National Bank of China on 9th March. Transfer Books close on 23rd inst.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

| COMPANY.                              | PAID UP. | QUOTATIONS.                                         |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Banks—</b>                         |          |                                                     |
| Hongkong & S'hai...                   | \$125    | [\$567½, buyers 35½ p. ct. prem. = London, £81.10s. |
| China & Japan, ordy                   | 24       | 21.                                                 |
| Do. deferred                          | 21       | 25 5s.                                              |
| Natl. Bank of China                   |          |                                                     |
| A. Shares .....                       | 28       | \$27, buyers                                        |
| B. Shares .....                       | 28       | \$27, buyers                                        |
| Four. Shares..                        | 21       | \$15, sellers                                       |
| Bell's Asbestos E. A....              | 21       | \$1, buyers                                         |
| Campbell, Moore & Co                  | \$10     | \$20.                                               |
| China Prov. L. & M....                | \$10     | \$9½, sellers                                       |
| China Sugar .....                     | \$100    | \$124, buyers                                       |
| <b>Cotton Mills—</b>                  |          |                                                     |
| Ewo .....                             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 50.                                            |
| International .....                   | Tls. 100 | Tls. 45.                                            |
| Laou Kung Mow .....                   | Tls. 100 | Tls. 60.                                            |
| Soychee .....                         | Tls. 500 | Tls. 325, buyers                                    |
| Yahloong .....                        | Tls. 100 | Tls. 50.                                            |
| Hongkong .....                        | \$100    | \$14, sellers                                       |
| Dairy Farm .....                      | \$6      | \$7½, sales                                         |
| Fenwick & Co., Geo....                | \$25     | \$59, sellers                                       |
| Green Island Cement..                 | \$10     | \$20, sellers                                       |
| H. & C. Bakery .....                  | \$50     | \$55.                                               |
| Hongkong & C. Gas .....               | \$10     | \$118, buyers                                       |
| Hongkong Electric .....               | \$5      | \$12½, sellers                                      |
| H. H. L. Tramways .....               | \$100    | \$6½, sales                                         |
| Hk. Steam Water-boat Co., Ltd. ....   | \$5      | \$200, sales & buys.                                |
| Hongkong Hotel .....                  | \$50     | \$124, sellers                                      |
| Hongkong Ice .....                    | \$25     | \$165, sellers ex div.                              |
| H. & K. Wharf & G....                 | \$50     | \$94, sellers                                       |
| Hongkong Rope .....                   | \$50     | \$187½, sales                                       |
| H. & W. Dock .....                    | \$125    | 645 p. ct. prem. = \$931½.                          |
| <b>Insurance—</b>                     |          |                                                     |
| Canton .....                          | \$50     | \$150.                                              |
| China Fire .....                      | \$20     | \$84, sellers                                       |
| China Traders' .....                  | \$25     | \$55, sellers                                       |
| Hongkong Fire .....                   | \$50     | \$315, sellers                                      |
| North-China .....                     | \$25     | Tls. 180, sellers                                   |
| Straits .....                         | \$20     | \$1.                                                |
| Union .....                           | \$50     | \$247½, buyers                                      |
| Yangtze .....                         | \$60     | \$115.                                              |
| <b>Land and Building—</b>             |          |                                                     |
| Hongkong Land Inv.                    | \$100    | \$195, sellers                                      |
| Humphreys Estate..                    | \$10     | \$123½, sellers                                     |
| Kowloon Land & B.                     | \$30     | \$27, buyers                                        |
| West Point Building                   | \$50     | \$50, sellers                                       |
| Luzon Sugar .....                     | \$100    | \$40, sellers                                       |
| <b>Mining—</b>                        |          |                                                     |
| Charbonnages .....                    | Fcs. 250 | \$315, sellers                                      |
| Gt. Estn. & C'donian                  | \$3      | 5 cents                                             |
| Do. Preference .....                  | \$1      | 40 cents                                            |
| Jelebu .....                          | \$5      | \$6, sellers                                        |
| Queen's Mines Ltd....                 | 25c.     | 7 cents, sellers                                    |
| Olivers Mines, A....                  | \$5      | \$2.30.                                             |
| Do. B....                             | \$4      | \$1.25, sellers                                     |
| Punjom .....                          | \$8      | \$34.                                               |
| Do. Preference..                      | \$1      | \$1.20.                                             |
| Raubs .....                           | 18       | \$38, sellers                                       |
| New Amoy Dock .....                   | \$64     | \$22, buyers                                        |
| Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd.               | \$50     | \$80, sellers                                       |
| <b>Steamship Coys.—</b>               |          |                                                     |
| China and Manila .....                | \$50     | \$72, sellers                                       |
| China Mutual Pref.                    | \$20     | \$41, sellers                                       |
| China Ordinary .....                  | \$10     | \$12, buyers                                        |
| Do. .....                             | \$10     | \$12, buyers                                        |
| Douglas Steamship                     | \$50     | \$27, buyers                                        |
| H., Canton and M....                  | \$15     | \$43.                                               |
| Indo-China S. N. ....                 | \$15     | \$25½, sellers                                      |
| Shell Transport and Trading Co.....   | \$1      | \$118, sellers                                      |
| Star Ferry .....                      | \$10     | \$23. 5s. Od. sales                                 |
| Tebrau Planting Co....                | \$5      | (\$20½, buyers \$8½, buyers                         |
| United Asbestos .....                 | \$4      | \$3, sellers                                        |
| Do. .....                             | \$10     | \$20.                                               |
| Wanchai Warehouse..                   | \$37½    | \$63, buyers                                        |
| Watkins, Ltd. ....                    | \$10     | \$12½, sales                                        |
| Watson & Co., A. S. ...               | \$10     | \$16, buyers                                        |
| Universal Trading Co., Ltd. ....      | \$5      | \$5½, sellers                                       |
| The China Light & Power Co., Ltd. ... | \$20     | 30, nominal                                         |
| <b>Cigar Companies—</b>               |          |                                                     |
| Alhambra, Limited..                   | \$500    | \$1,500, buyers                                     |
| La Commercial, Ltd.                   | \$500    | \$200, sales                                        |
| Hensiana, Limited..                   | \$100    | \$105, sellers                                      |
| La Favorita, Ltd. ....                | \$500    | \$700, sellers                                      |

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 15th February.

#### EXCHANGE.

|                                          |             |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>ON LONDON.—</b>                       |             |
| Telegraphic Transfer .....               | 1/11½       |
| Bank Bills, on demand .....              | 2/0         |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....      | 2/0½        |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....     | 2/0½        |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight .....        | 2/0½        |
| Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ..... | 2/0½        |
| <b>ON PARIS.—</b>                        |             |
| Bank Bills, on demand .....              | 2.52        |
| Credits, 4 months' sight .....           | 2.57½       |
| <b>ON GERMANY.—</b>                      |             |
| On demand .....                          | 3.05        |
| <b>ON NEW YORK.—</b>                     |             |
| Bank Bills, on demand .....              | 49½         |
| Credits, 60 days' sight .....            | 49½         |
| <b>ON BOMBAY.—</b>                       |             |
| Telegraphic Transfer .....               | 149         |
| Bank, on demand .....                    | 149½        |
| <b>ON CALCUTTA.—</b>                     |             |
| Telegraphic Transfer .....               | 149         |
| Bank, on demand .....                    | 149½        |
| <b>ON SHANGHAI.—</b>                     |             |
| Bank, at sight .....                     | 78          |
| Private, 30 days' sight .....            | 74          |
| <b>ON YOKOHAMA.—</b>                     |             |
| On demand .....                          | 1½ p.c. pm. |
| <b>ON MANILA.—</b>                       |             |
| On demand .....                          | 1½ p.c. pm. |
| <b>ON SINGAPORE.—</b>                    |             |
| On demand .....                          | 1 p.c. pm.  |
| <b>ON BATAVIA.—</b>                      |             |
| On demand .....                          | 119½        |
| <b>ON HAIPHONG.—</b>                     |             |
| On demand .....                          | 2½ p.c. pm. |
| <b>ON SAIGON.—</b>                       |             |
| On demand .....                          | 2 p.c. pm.  |
| <b>ON BANGKOK.—</b>                      |             |
| On demand .....                          | 60          |
| SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate .....     | 10          |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael .....      | 51.75       |
| SILVER per oz. ....                      | 27½         |

#### TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 15th February.—During the past fortnight freights have advanced, owing to a better demand for tonnage from Saigon and Bangkok. Saigon to Hongkong, 21 cents per picul is offered for medium sized carriers for loading after Chinese New Year; to Philippines, 35 cents per picul nominal; to Java, 35 cents per picul has been paid and more tonnage is wanted. Bangkok to this, 32½ and 37½ cents per picul. Java to Hongkong, no enquiry. Coal freights are weak. Moji to this, \$3; to Singapore, \$2.75 per ton.

The following are the settlements:—

**Patrie**—Belgian steamer, 1,935 tons, Moji to Batavia and Sourabaya, \$4 per ton.  
**Benlari**—British steamer, 1,453 tons, Moji to Amoy, \$3 per ton; Swatow, \$2.25 per ton.  
**Two Chinese Navigation Co.'s steamer**, Moji to one port Philippines, \$4.50 per ton.  
**Charterhouse**—British steamer, 1,778 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.25 per ton.  
**Fausang**—British steamer, 1,410 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.  
**Takung**—British steamer, 977 tons, hence to Bangkok and back, 35 and 40 cents per picul.  
**Eise**—German steamer, 903 tons, hence to Yokohama, \$4,000 in full.  
**Chunshan**—British steamer, 1,282 tons, Hilo to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.  
**Benvenue**—British steamer, 1,468 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 35 cents per picul.  
**Talies**—German steamer, 939 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.  
**Talarice**—German steamer, 1,512 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.  
**Telemachus**—British steamer, 1,340 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.  
**Independent**—German steamer, 1,045 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul.  
**Quarta**—German steamer, 1,146 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 35 cents per picul.  
**Par**—Belgian steamer, 1,000 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 35 cents per picul.  
**Germade**—German steamer, 1,774 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 35 cents per picul.  
**Eise**—German steamer, 903 tons, hence to 10 months, \$3,500 per month.

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.



## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

February—  
 8, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.  
 9, Haiching, British str., from Swatow.  
 9, Kweilin, British str., from Wuhu.  
 9, Hsieh Ho, British str., from Canton.  
 9, City of Peking, Amr. str., from S. F. cisco.  
 9, 91, German torpedo-boat, from Canton.  
 9, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow.  
 10, Akashi Maru, Japanese str., from Swatow.  
 10, Arratoon Apear, Brit. str., from Calcutta.  
 10, Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.  
 10, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.  
 10, Laos, French str., from Shanghai.  
 10, Silasia, German str., from Shanghai.  
 10, Zaire, Portuguese gunboat, from Macao.  
 10, Alacrity, British des. ves., from Shanghai.  
 10, Comete, French gunboat, from Haiphong.  
 11, Diamante, British str., from Manila.  
 11, Hailong, British str., from Haiphong.  
 11, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.  
 11, P. C. Klao, British str., from Bangkok.  
 11, Pompey, Amr. str., from Manila.  
 11, Taksang, British str., from Bangkok.  
 11, Taifu, German str., from Saigon.  
 11, Tategami Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.  
 12, Yorihome Maru, Jap. str., from Keelung.  
 12, Kentucky, U.S. battleship, from Manila.  
 12, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.  
 12, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.  
 12, Loksang, British str., from Bangkok.  
 12, Thales, British str., from Swatow.  
 12, Arethusa, British cruiser, from Yokohama.  
 12, Wingsang, British str., from Canton.  
 12, Anping, British str., from Canton.  
 12, Hong Wan I, British str., from Straits.  
 13, Mausang, British str., from Sandakan.  
 13, Bormida, Italian str., from Singapore.  
 13, Jaguar, German gunboat, from Shanghai.  
 13, Sultan V. Langkat, Dut. str., from S'pore.  
 13, Tonkin, French str., from Marseilles.  
 13, Tyr, Norwegian str., from Shanghai.  
 13, Elsa, German str., from Hongay.  
 14, Hunan, British str., from Shanghai.  
 14, P. C. C. Klao, British str., from Bangkok.  
 14, Adora, British cruiser, from Woosung.  
 14, Kingsing, British str., from Wuhu.  
 14, Goliath, British battleship, from Shanghai.  
 14, Coromandel, British str., from Shanghai.  
 14, Cowrie, British str., from Novorossisk.  
 14, Wosang, British str., from Wuhu.  
 14, Maria Teresa, Aust. str., from Shanghai.  
 14, Amigo, German str., from Saigon.  
 15, Choysang, British str., from Canton.  
 15, Zenta, Austrian cruiser, from Bangkok.  
 15, Deofin, German str., from Saigon.  
 15, Kwengse, British str., from Wuhu.  
 15, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.  
 15, Glaucus, British str., from Moji.  
 15, Michael Jebson, Ger. str., from Haiphong.  
 15, Tampa Maru, Japanese str., from London.  
 15, Toonah, American str., from Shanghai.  
 15, Tacoma, British str., from Tacoma.  
 15, Mezambique, British ship, from New York.  
 February—  
 9, Phranang, German str., for Swatow.  
 9, Teenkai, British str., for Seattle.  
 9, Anping, British str., for Canton.  
 9, Java, British str., for London.  
 9, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.  
 9, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.  
 9, Babelsberg, German str., for Canton.  
 9, Patroclus, British str., for Shanghai.  
 9, Brandenburg, German battleship, for Tsingtao.  
 10, Taiwan, British str., for Yokohama.  
 10, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.  
 10, Devawongse, German str., for Bangkok.  
 10, Clara, German str., for Hoihow.  
 10, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.  
 10, Chihli, British str., for Yokohama.  
 10, Hsieh Ho, British str., for Shanghai.  
 10, Hating, French str., for Hoihow.  
 10, Quarta, German str., for Saigon.  
 11, Laos, French str., for Europe.  
 11, Comete, French gunboat, for Canton.  
 12, Silasia, German str., for Hamburg.  
 12, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.  
 12, Amara, British str., for Singapore.  
 12, Pelayo, British str., for Swatow.  
 12, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.  
 12, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.  
 12, Empress of India, Brit. str., for Vancouver.  
 13, Kwengse, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 13, Wingsang, British str., for Swatow.

13, Anping, British str., for Shanghai.  
 13, Hailong, British str., for Haiphong.  
 13, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.  
 13, Choysang, British str., for Canton.  
 14, City of Peking, Amr. str., for S. Francisco.  
 14, Tonkin, French str., for Shanghai.  
 14, Akashi Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
 14, Benvenue, British str., for Saigon.  
 14, Hong Wan I, British str., for Amoy.  
 14, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
 14, Hunan, British str., for Canton.  
 14, Shrewsbury, British str., for Saigon.  
 14, Richmond Castle, British str., for Takow.  
 14, Hoihap, French str., for Hoihow.  
 14, Yorihome Maru, Jap. str., for Keelung.  
 15, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.  
 15, Loyal, German str., for Bangkok.  
 15, Sultan V. Langkat, Dutch str., for Amoy.  
 15, Undaunted, British cruiser, for England.  
 15, Garonne, American trapt., for Manila.  
 15, Taichow, German str., for Bangkok.  
 15, Onsang, British str., for Yokohama.  
 15, Arratoon Apear, British str., for Calcutta.  
 15, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.  
 15, Choysang, British str., for Shanghai.  
 15, Wosang, British str., for Canton.

## PASSENGERS LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Formosa*, from Tamsui, &c., Dr. E. N. Tribe, Messrs. H. P. White and Dowler.  
 Per *Haiching*, from Sawtow, Miss. Matsukii and Mr. Noble.  
 Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Captain Palmer, Messrs. Serella and Puietan.  
 Per *Akashi Maru*, from Swatow, Dr. O'Neil and Mr. W. Howard.  
 Per *Esmeralda*, from Manila, Mrs. Dora Dorsman, Messrs. Thomas Jones, A. Mahomet, and L. C. Baker.  
 Per *Arratoon Apear*, from Calcutta, &c., Dr. O. G. and Mrs. Place, Miss Atkinson, Rev. and Mrs. R. J. Jarvis, Rev. and Mrs. Moore and three children, Capt. Twining, R.E. and Mr. C. L. Bayley.  
 Per *Laos*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. Earnshaw and child, Mrs. H. Blum, Misses Bella and Mabel Isaacs, Messrs. H. Blum and Isaacs and Mrs. G. Abella; from Nagasaki, Mr. Slatko Geroff; from Shanghai, Miss Nichols, Mrs. Mathew, Messrs. B. Lundholm, Y. Hunt, Baceus, G. Y. Jamieson, Mrs. Wallace, Capt. Schumann, Messrs. Gudurean and Hyndmann.  
 Per *City of Peking*, from San Francisco, &c., Comdr. and Mrs. J. F. Drake, U.S.N., Miss D. Neil, Mr. G. J. Tallmadge, Miss Page, Mrs. L. H. Birkhauser, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Barton, Mrs. Theresa Dean, Mrs. E. D. Tauseig, Messrs. H. R. Duniway, J. A. Mead, W. Sparks, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. B. C. Howard and two daughters, Miss Bessie Burns, Mrs. Sheldon Evans, Messrs. J. T. Wachob, F. A. Seymour, Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Messrs. A. Imhoff, J. H. Pankey, J. J. Trabant, Mrs. M. Richards and Mr. Chas. R. Spencer.  
 Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Mrs. Fresener, Messrs. Ludwig, Davis, McLaughlin, Farren, Matsuki, Pechel, Hatwaker, Swin and Daniel.  
 Per *Thales*, from Swatow, Revs. Giess, Schule and Rohde and Mr. E. Thomas.  
 Per *Mausang*, from Sandakan, Mr. Sheppard and Dr. Baer.  
 Per *Tonkin*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Messrs. Fougereun and Oscar Jebe, Sisters Ballin and Kerman; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Rean, Mr. and Mrs. McNeagl, and Miss Donar; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Lister, Messrs. J. J. Withamps, F. W. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Ballin, Mr. F. T. Nath, Capt. Marshall, Messrs. Nicolai, Fischer, N. Aron, Cable, Van Raalte, Lieneau and child; from Saigon, Messrs. Brien, J. A. N. Natijn, Veziat, Mrs. Guillot, Mr. and Mrs. Percin, Mr. Von Waldthausen; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Sisters Chauvie and Panet, Miss Clemoncet and child, Messrs. G. Sidot, L. Coeuracto, Aug. Colet, Carlos, Otto Jorgensen, R. C. Faure, Mr. and Mrs. Vial and two children, and Mr. Percebois; from Suez, Mrs. Johnston; from Colombo, Mr. A. Guliani; from Singapore, Mrs. Emma Erbachowitsch, Miss Mary Schwartzman, Mr. J. Scher, Mrs. Bertha Genselman, and Mr. R. P. Wallen; from Saigon, Messrs. Laffont, Cataloni, Veretti, Mrs. Gui lersault, Mrs. de Cousy de Fageolles, Mr. A. Rault, Mrs. L. Rome; for Kobe, from Colombo, Mr. Lavacry; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles, Mr. Leon Boisean; from Colombo, Messrs.

Dobroff, Boistel, Yvanoff, Davidson, and Mrs. Belfer; from Saigon, Mrs. Marohani Yumi; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. L. Muraour, Mr. and Mrs. Bentink, Messrs. Jochand de Plenis, Blery, Sisters Memet and Marnier, Messrs. Monbaron, Tadraka, Miss Doveres; from Colombo, Messrs. Ichiro Haruki, Ollivier, Capt. Bernard, Messrs. Bousquet, Delmedan, E. de Boumonviler, Reynaud, Zedo, de Ruille, Mrs. Crosby, Messrs. Ch. Petit, Lescot, Le Perchee, l'Hotelier, and Kawanoye; from Saigon, Sister Vitoline.

Per *Hunan*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Willoughley and Mrs. McCulloch.

Per *Coromandel*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Messrs. N. E. Moller and W. Dierson, Lieut.-Col. Randall, Messrs. C. Rayner and J. Rozario, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Messrs. H. Sampson, J. Herrings, and A. Gollay; for Singapore, Mr. H. W. Noon; for Bombay, Lieut. S. B. Combe; for Marseilles, Dr. and Mrs. Kember and child, Miss Culverwell and Miss Lloyd; for London, Capt. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gibb and two children, Miss Rudland, Mrs. Gracie, and Capt. G. Montgomerie; from Kobe, for Bombay, Mr. W. R. Digaria; from Yokohama, for Singapore, Mr. H. W. Buckland.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Kanagawa Maru*, for London, &c., Capt. Quarter-Master E. Stephens, R.E., Messrs. K. Tsutsumibayashi, L. Jacquin, P. Duffy, W. Fitzhardinge, V. Riveira, Mr. and Mrs. Lenitsky, Miss Lenitsky, Messrs. M. Akashi, I. Kurata, S. Yuda, J. Ishi, R. Morunato, Dr. Bull, Mr. MacLachlan, Master Wilson, Rev. R. Dobson, Mrs. Young and child and Mr. Mori.

Per *Java*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mr. A. Somerville; for London, Mr. W. K. Low, Major and Mrs. Morris, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. Bell and family, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Cass, Miss Macgowan, Staff-Surgeon Lomas, R.N., Mr. Cocke, Midshipman Littledale, R.N., Messrs. Phair, R.N., and H. W. Ries, R.A.; from Kobe, for London, Mrs. Marshall and Miss Arnold.

Per *Loongsang*, for Manila, Messrs. J. A. Mead, J. J. Trabant, A. H. Maddon, J. H. Pankey, Wm. Sparks, Mrs. Mary Richards, Mr. Iwaji Hamamoto and Miss Shige Ichikawa.

Per *Laos*, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Messrs. Y. Quentel, F. Gallon and C. Cozie; for Singapore, Messrs. T. G. van Houten, Zimmermann and Fritz; for Colombo, Dr. Ethel Tribe, Mr. and Mrs. Beborsky; for Marseilles, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. de Vasconcellos, Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Caldas and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. F. de Menezes and child, Sisters Onesini and Patrice, Messrs. J. Guilhaumat, A. Fernandes, J. Apolonio, Jose Maria, J. Pereira, J. Engrella, J. Costa, R. Silva, J. Augusto, J. Carmo, M. Rodrigo, J. Gonsalves, Alfreda, F. Cuisinier, H. Seve, A. Le Premenec, P. Furland and Le Saux.

Per *Yuensang*, for Manila, Mrs. H. Earnshaw, junior and child, Mrs. Ercarnacion F. de Gargollo, Miss Gargollo, Mrs. J. C. Lee, Messrs. John Hunt, Antonio Hidalgo, F. Blum, Max Isaacs, M. Horiguchi and Sakai, Mrs. Okiko, Messrs. G. Santiago, M. Rodriguez, Angel Gutierrez and P. Gonzalez.

Per *Empress of India*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. A. Becker, Capt. Twining, Messrs. W. D. Lyon, H. P. Duniway, Jose Pichel, W. F. McLaughlin, Cow, Davis, Madison, and McBean; for Nagasaki, Messrs. T. Lee and Nakarichi; for Yokohama, Mr. H. W. Fraser; for Chicago, Rev. and Mrs. R. Jarira; for New York, Miss T. H. Campbell and Mr. E. Thomas; for Portland, Mr. Roscoe E. Woods; for London, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Miss J. Gow, and Mr. J. H. Aitkin.

Per *Tonkin*, for Shanghai, Messrs. P. Werner, P. Kremer, J. J. Connell, A. H. Joseph, A. Landau, G. Jannot, and Miss V. Hertton; for Yokohama, Mrs. H. Blum, Misses Mabel and Bella Isaacs.

Per *City of Peking*, for Nagasaki, Messrs. L. C. Baker and L. L. Wirt; for San Francisco, Rev. and Mrs. P. E. Moore, Miss O. Mason, Master C. Moore, Miss E. Mason, Mrs. A. Lawrence, Miss Noniebella, Mr. Abdul Samad, Dr. and Mrs. O. G. Place, Miss M. Atkinson, and Mr. James Cook.

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